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ABSTRACT

The proceedings of the 1979 annual meeting of the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges begins by listing the officers, trustees, and commissioners of the association, and outlining the program of the meeting. The minutes from the Commission on Schools include reports from: the state committees of Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington; committee reports (standards, research and service, special purpose schools, board of trustees, council of regional school accrediting commissions, the Far West Council on Accreditation); election of the executive director; and presentations of evaluation procedures, state by state. Included is a summary of accredited members for 1979-80. The minutes of the commission on colleges include the evaluation schedule for 1980 and 1981, accreditation actions taken, budget, standards, and appeals policy and procedures. Minutes are given of the board of trustees meeting and the annual business meeting. Essays entitled "The Humane Administrator" (Leonard W. Rice) and "Prospects for a Metamorphosis of Educational Institutions in the 1980's" (Brother Raphael Wilson) are presented. Appended is a directory of the member schools and colleges and candidates for accreditation, by state. (MSE)

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PROCEEDINGS

Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges

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ANNUAL CONVENTION

Hilton Hotel, Portland, Oregon December 1-4, 1979

SIXTY-THIRD YEAR

NEXT ANNUAL MEETING AT PORTLAND, OREGON
HILTON HOTEL DECEMBER 6-9, 1980

HE 012 571

PROCEEDINGS

Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges

ANNUAL CONVENTION
SIXTY-THIRD YEAR

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Price to Nonmember Schools, $4.00 Postpaid.

Issued by
Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges
James F. Bemis, Executive Secretary
3700-B University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

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The Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges

OFFICERS 1979-1980

President (1980) ..... Robert W. Coonrod
Professor of History, University of Idaho
Moscow, Idaho 83843

First Vice-President (1981) ..... Stowell Johnstone
Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Anchorage School District,
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

Second Vice-President (1982) ..... Charles J. Flora
Director of Aquatic Studies, Western Washington University,
Bellingham, Washington 98225

Executive Secretary-Treasurer (1980) ..... James F. Bemis
3700-B University Way N.E., Seattle, Washington 98105

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The elected officers; from the Commission on Colleges, Ralph M. Sayre (1981), Shirley B. Gordon (1980), Richard C. Bowers (1982); from the Commission on Schools, Harland Seljak (1981), Alfred Rasp (1980), Joyce Hansen (1982).

COMMISSION ON SCHOOLS

First Vice-President Stowell Johnstone, Chairman Ex Officio (1981)
Executive Director, G. Don Fossatti, Blue Mountain Community College,
Pendleton, Oregon 97801

Alaska

James Broschat (Chairman), Principal, Sitka High School,
Sitka 99835 1982

Jefferson C. Jeffers, Assistant to the Commissioner, State Department
of Education, Juneau 99801 1980

Carl La Marr, Supervisor of Secondary Education,
Anchorage Public Schools, Anchorage 99504 1981

Idaho

Francis Rist (Chairman), Director, Educational Audits, State Department of Education, Boise 83707 1982

Rex Engelking, Superintendent of Schools, Nampa 83651 1981

Richard Sodorff, Principal, Sandpoint High School, Sandpoint 83864 1980

Montana

Harland Seljak (Chairman), School of Education, University of Montana, Missoula 59801 1980

Jack Kober, Superintendent of Schools, Poplar 59255 1981

James Burk, Director, Instructional Services, State Department of Public Instruction, Helena 59601 1982

Nevada

Robert Foard (Chairman), Principal, Earl Wooster High School, Reno 89502 1980

Ralph Cadwallader, Associate Superintendent for Secondary Schools, Clark County School District, Las Vegas 89121 1982

James H. Bean, Director, Curriculum and Instruction, State Department of Education, Carson City 89710 1981

Oregon

Clarence Mellbye (Chairman) Director, Standardization/Accreditation, State Department of Education, Salem 97310 1982

Donald James, Area II Superintendent, Portland Public Schools, Portland 97201 1980

William O'Neal, Principal, Springfield High School, Springfield 97477 1981

Utah

Joyce Hansen (Chairwoman), Specialist, Accreditation, State Board of Education, Salt Lake City 84111 1981

S. Thomas Lawson, Principal, Kanab High School, Kanab 84741 1982

Clifton Pyne, High School Supervisor, Alpine School District, American Fork 84003 1980

Washington

Alfred Rasp, Jr. (Chairman), Director, Testing and Evaluation, State Department of Public Instruction, Olympia 98504 1982

William Bowles, Vice Principal, West Valley High School, Spokane 99206 1981

David Williams, Vice-Principal, Wilson High School, Tacoma 98406 1980

COMMISSION ON COLLEGES

Second Vice-President Charles J. Flora, Chairman Ex Officio (1982)
Executive Director, James F. Bemis, 3700-B University Way N.E., Seattle

Richard C. Bowers, President, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana 59801 1982
Robert L. Bowlin, Dean of Students, University of Oregon Eugene, Oregon 97403 1982
Ramon F. LaGrandeur, President, Spokane Community College, Spokane, Washington 99207 1982
Robert G. Leonard, 17347 Densmore North, Seattle, Washington 98133 (public representative, retired) 1982
Ralph M. Sayre, Professor of History, College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho 83605 1982
Emerson C. Shuck, Professor of English, Eastern Washington University, Cheney, Washington 99004 1982
Richard M. Swenson, Vice Provost for Academic Affairs, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322 1982
Eleanor Beard, 1580 South Skyland Drive, Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034 (public representative, housewife) 1981
Paul E. Bragdon, President, Reed College, Portland, Oregon 97202 1981
H. Paul Castleberry, Professor of Political Science, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99163 1981
Shirley B. Gordon, President, Highline Community College, Midway, Washington 98031 1981
Francis J. Kerins, President, Carroll College, Helena, Montana 59601 1981
Clyde C. McCully, President, Fresno City College, Fresno, California 93741 1981
Pat O'Rourke, Chancellor, Community Colleges, Rural Education and Extension, University of Alaska, Anchorage, Alaska 99504 1981
William O. Rieke, Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, Washington 98447 1981
Frederick H. Boyle, President, Central Oregon Community College, Bend, Oregon 97701 1980
James M. Ford, President, Skagit Valley College, Mount Vernon, Washington 98273 1980
Robert M. Gorrell, Academic Vice-President, University of Nevada-Reno, Reno, Nevada 89557 1980
Janet S. Hay, 328 Winther Boulevard, Nampa, Idaho 83651 (public representative, housewife) 1980
Wm. Rolfe Kerr, President, Dixie College, St. George, Utah 84770 1980
Ellis E. McCune, President, California State University, Hayward, California 94542 1980
Eldon G. Schafer, President, Lane Community College, Eugene, Oregon 97401 1980
Raymond L. Stone, Dean of the College, North Idaho College, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814 1980

PROGRAM

Annual Meeting, December 1-4, 1979
Hilton Hotel
Portland, Oregon

School Commission meetings, December 1-2
College Commission meetings, December 1-2
Board of Trustees meeting, December 1

Theme — The Decisive Decade: Challenges of the 1980s

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1979

6:00 p.m.	***No Host Social Hour — Ballroom Foyer***
7:00 p.m.	***Annual Banquet — Ballroom A***
Presiding:	Robert W. Coonrod, President, Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges
Invocation:	J. P. Sanders, President, Columbia Christian College
Entertainment:	Columbia Christian College Chorale, Richard Dalzell, Director
Speaker:	Lendon H. Smith, M.D., Pediatrician, Portland, Oregon
Topic:	***"How To Win Without Cheating"***

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1979

8:00 a.m.	***Breakfast. General Session and Annual Business Meeting — Ballroom A***
Presiding:	Robert W. Coonrod, President, Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges
Speaker:	Brother Raphael Wilson, C.S.C., President, University of Portland
Topic:	***"Prospects for a Metamorphosis of Educational Institutions in the 1980s"***
Reports:	Commission on Schools, Stowell Johnstone
	Commission on Colleges, Charles J. Flora
	Executive Secretary-Treasurer, James F. Bemis
	Nominating Committee, Francis J. Kerins, Chairman
10:00 a.m.	***Symposium with Forum — Ballroom B***
Presiding:	Don W. James, Area II Superintendent, Portland School District
Topic:	***"The 1980s: Institutional Health"***
Speakers:	Robert Blanchard, Superintendent, Portland School District
	John N. Terrey, Executive Director, Washington State Board for Community College Education

	Donald L. Garrity, President, Central Washington University
	Gladys McCoy, Multnomah County Commission
11:15 a.m.	***Symposium with Forum — Ballroom B***
Presiding:	Charles J. Flora, Director of Aquatic Studies, Western Washington University
Topic:	***"The 1980s: Personal and Professional Health"***
Speakers:	Donald D. Fisher, M.D., Tigard, Oregon
	Alexander E. Sergienko, Former Superintendent, Tacoma School District
	Emerson Shuck, Professor of English, Eastern Washington University
12:30 p.m.	***Adjournment***

MINUTES OF THE COMMISSION ON SCHOOLS

The Commission on Schools met in three sessions during the 1979 Annual Meeting in Portland, Oregon, convening twice on Sunday, December 2 and on Monday, December 3. All Commission members were in attendance at all sessions.

Guests present at one or more of the sessions included:
- Robert Coonrod, President, Northwest Association
- Edward Howard, Retired, past member of Nevada State Committee, Reno, Nevada
- Maurice Petrie, Principal, Procter Hug High School, Reno, Nevada
- Lawrence LaRue, Superintendent, Wendell, Idaho School District
- Dave Curry, Past Chairman, Oregon State Committee, Salem, Oregon
- Robert Souhrada, Superintendent, Columbia Falls, Montana School District
- Ray Osburn, Retired, Past Chairman, Oregon State Committee, Salem, Oregon
- William Everhart, Supervisor, Washington State School Accreditation, Elementary Programs, Olympia, Washington

Recording Secretaries of State Committees in attendance included:
- Lily Ann Nielsen, Principal, Romig Junior High School, Anchorage, Alaska, Alaska State Committee
- Cliff Harmala, Retired, Montana State Department of Education, Liaison Representative and past member, Montana State Committee, Glendive, Montana

John Madson, Secondary Supervisor, Nevada State Department of Education, Nevada State Committee, Carson City, Nevada
Loy Barbour, Accreditation Specialist, Oregon State Department of Education, Salem, Oregon

A. The Minutes of the 1978 meeting of the Commission in Reno, Nevada, December 4 and 5, 1978 were approved as printed in the *Proceedings*, 1978 edition.

B. *REPORTS FROM STATE COMMITTEES*

ALASKA

Forty-eight institutions in Alaska now hold membership in Northwest Association. This is an increase of seven over last year. A good increase in membership application for next year is indicated. About ten institutions are scheduled for application to new-member status.

A Small Schools Workshop conducted by Edward Howard of Nevada was held last fall. This attracted representatives from nearly 40 schools. The workshop generated an awareness of the importance of accreditation.

The Alaska Department of Education strongly supports the accreditation activities of Northwest Association. This tends to increase interest in accreditation for all Alaska schools.

Six Alaska members completed self-studies and visitations last year. The ten-year cycle requirement has now been met by all Alaska schools except two. The remaining two will complete this year.

The Commission's entire Special Purpose Schools Committee served as the visitation committee to conduct the visitation of the S.A.V.E. II Program in Anchorage.

James Broschat, *Chairman*

IDAHO

The Idaho State Committee directed 21 evaluations in the school year 1978-79. Two additional schools are scheduled for visitation in the fall, prior to the 1980 Annual Meeting. All Idaho school members will have completed required evaluations in the ten-year period, ending December 1, 1980.

The Idaho State Department of Education supports the evaluation

program with a high degree of commitment. State Department personnel have chaired all evaluation visitations. A strong and effective follow-up on visitation recommendations becomes possible when State Department personnel who have chaired evaluations return to the evaluated schools within one year, in connection with State Department responsibilities.

Francis Rist, *Chairman*

MONTANA

Status of Montana schools meeting the 1980 deadline for self-evaluations coupled with team visitations is good though a few will carry over into the next decade. Those requesting additional time are schools involved in building programs.

By the end of November '79, three schools will have completed the self-study and visitation. One of these, Dawson of Glendive, has completed its second self-study. Five additonal schools are scheduled for visits this year leaving the two Missoula High Schools and Whitefish. The latter three are involved in building programs and have requested extensions. They have been informed of the provisional status they will assume. Whitefish is aiming for '80-'81, Missoula Sentinel for '81-'82 and Missoula Hellgate for '82-'83. Five new schools are being scheduled for the next two school years.

The Montana Committee is adding an addendum and revision to its Visitation Handbook for consideration during visits with schools experiencing their second team visit. Visiting teams are asked to review recommendations from previous visits along with local action and incorporate them into the ensuing report in view of existing priorities, school needs, and considerations. Appropriate changes will be added to make the visit more meaningful.

An additional activity the Montana Committee has committed itself to involves the potential proliferation of nonaccredited private schools and the inherent problems brought about by student transfers from these "schools" to member schools. The intent of this work is to provide reasonably uniform guidelines for admitting students.

The Montana Committee has met three times since the last Annual Meeting in Reno. The purpose of these meetings has been to continually upgrade the reviewing process in Montana, to coordinate follow-up for "advised" and "warned" schools, to develop meaningful dialogue with the membership about the values of accreditation, and to get a broader involvement of the membership

in the accreditation process. We find that we are continually faced with questions concerning the value of membership in the Association.

There is still a strong resistance in Montana to confederation with the Western Association. It is felt that activities of the Western Association this past year have tended to confirm Montana's fears of unilateral activity on the part of that association and warrant a closer review on the part of Northwest's membership.

Harland Seljak, *Chairman*

NEVADA

Over the past reporting year, the Nevada State Committee undertook numerous assignments which it is hoped have enhanced the status of the Commission and its value to member schools in Nevada.

The State Committee met five times in work sessions. These meetings were held in a variety of locations around the state. In addition, we again organized three regional meetings, each under the chairmanship of a committee member and composed of four to six high school principals from the region. The groups gave a critical preliminary review of all annual reports and recommended appropriate classification for consideration by the State Committee.

Nevada is submitting 57 schools for accreditation with the following recommendations being made by the State Committee.

Approved	55
Advised	2
Warned	0

Of these schools, 53 are high schools, three are special purpose schools and one is a junior high school. All high schools in the State of Nevada are presently members of the Association. We are continuing our efforts to interest junior high/middle schools to become involved, through membership, in the Association. An extensive mailing program has been made to these schools from both the State Committee and the Executive Director's office and this membership campaign will continue during the coming year.

In self-evaluation and visiting team activities, four schools were completed during the past calendar year and two schools are presently scheduled to complete the process during the spring of the present school year. The state Committee has authorized two schools to defer their self-evaluation due to extensive construction projects underway.

The committee is actively working on its program to allow follow-up visits to all schools completing the self-evaluation process. The program should be in full operation by the 1980-81 school year.

The State Committee will sorely miss its member of several years, Ed Howard, who has departed to the leisurely world of retirement. His wisdom, articulate utterances courtenance, and genuine good-fellowship have contributed greatly to both our professional efforts and social gatherings.

Robert Foard, *Chairman*

OREGON

The Oregon State Committee met four times since the 1978 annual meeting held in Reno. The major planning meeting of the committee was held at Blue River, Oregon, where the confederation merger was discussed, standards revision considered, annual report form analyzed, and general functional activities of the state committee were planned. Reports were presented on "Improving Self-Evaluation," the first statistical report compilation of data from the annual reports, progress of the pilot project on short form reporting by selected schools and the cooperative relationship between OASSA and the Northwest Association. The 1979 edition of the NWASC policies and standards handbook was reviewed. Dave Curry submitted his resignation as state chairman due to his reassignment within the department. The committee recommended the appointment of Clarence Mellbye as chairman of the state committee to replace Dave. Loy Barbour was appointed to serve as secretary to the state committee to replace Clarence.

State Committee meetings were held in Salem on November 7 and 21 to verify the reviews of the reports by the members of the reviewing committee. The State Committee is composed of the three Northwest Association commission members and nine members representing the Oregon Association of Secondary School Administrators.

Along with the reviews of the annual reports, the financial audit report was accepted and subcommittee reports were made on matters affecting member reports, standards revisions, and procedures for self-studies.

Clarence Mellbye, *Chairman*

UTAH

The Utah State Committee is presenting 99 schools for accreditation this year. This includes one new school—Bryant Intermediate

School, Salt Lake School District. All but four of the high schools in Utah are now accredited.

The State Committee—presently composed of the three commission members, six college and university representatives, two private school representatives, three superintendents, nine principals, and two district representatives—has been involved in a number of activities this year. These include:

- Two committee meetings.
- Visits to 22 accredited schools. This is a continuation of our practice to visit each accredited school every third year.
- Efforts to get the schedule of full-scale evaluations completed.
- Conducting a workshop session for principals and others participating in the self-evaluation this year.
- Consideration of ways to make our activities more effective.
- Emphasis on encouraging meaningful follow-up of evaluation recommendations.

During the 1978-79 school year, six high schools participated in full evaluations. Thirteen high schools and one special purpose school are scheduled for full evaluations this school year.

Joyce Hansen, *Chairwoman*

WASHINGTON

During recent years, common school education in the state of Washington has faced dramatic change, and accreditation has become an area of special concern. Simply stated, the purposes of accreditation are no longer clear. In the past, accrediting activities were conducted in order to provide a smooth transition from high school to college, to help pass special local taxes for education and to promote school improvement. While each of these is important, in the face of accountability legislation in Washington, not one really serves as a strong motivating force today.

The situation is confusing, but hopefully as the State Board of Education's program begins full operation with an emphasis on self-evaluation and reliance on the Northwest process, the situation will become more positive.

During 1979, the State Committee sponsored a self-evaluation workshop and attempted to gain input on the annual accreditation standards. Certificates of merit were also developed and awarded to all people serving as chairpersons for visiting teams during the 1970s and to outstanding members of the Advisory committee.

This step was taken in an effort to reward those educators making important contributions to the success of the Northwest Association in Washington.

Al Rasp, *Chairman*

C. *COMMITTEE REPORTS*

1. *STANDARDS COMMITTEE, Joyce Hansen, Chairwoman*

Standards for the several classifications of schools are revised as recommended by the Standards Committee after commission approval every two years. The 1979 revision of the standards will be employed in the accreditation of member schools through the 1980-81 school year.

The Standards Committee is now conducting a preliminary review of the standards for the 1981 revision.

The Standards Committee met on December 1, 1979 and reported to the Commission on December 2, 1979 the following items for standards review consideration.

a. *HIGH SCHOOL STANDARDS*

Standard I—The Educational Program

(1) Restudy the foreign language requirement.

(2) Revise definitions of course offerings designations, with particular attention to the trimester definition.

Standard IV—Instructional Media

(1) Develop language in Standard IV to accommodate schools whose media center programs are part of a centralized media center program.

Standard VIII—Administration
and
Standard IX—Teacher Load

The following thoughts expressed by the Oregon State Committee with respect to Standard VIII and IX were presented to the Commission which referred them to the Standards Committee for review and possible consideration for revision of Standards VIII and IX.

A. Administrative Staff

The standard for administration is too low especially since all the examples shown on page 32 are included as administrative. The minimum administrative ratio figures should be increased as the present figures do not allow for adequate staff to operate a comprehensive high school effectively. Several examples of increased demands placed on the educational system by state and federal legislation are:

1. Revisions of state minimum standards.
2. Competency based education.
3. P.L. 94-142.
4. Senate Bill 854.
5. Collective bargaining and contract administration.
6. Mandatory staff and program evaluation.
7. Energy conservation implications.
8. EEO rules and regulations.
9. Changes in laws for student rights relative to due process.
10. Time commitment for programs that are state or federally funded.
11. Required or recommended advisory committees; there is need for more administrative time.

B. Clerical Staff

The standard for required clerical staff is inadequate. The additional demands placed on the administrative staff, as noted above, greatly influence the demand for additional clerical assistance. The minimum ratios for required clerical staff should be increased. Several factors that have placed increased demands for clerical staff are:

1. Computerization of record keeping.
2. Computerization of student grade reporting.
3. Computerization of budget.
4. Confidentiality of records.
5. Increased demands of the administrative staff.
6. Student competencies requirements.

Standard IX—Teacher Load

A. Student/Teacher Ratio

It is recommended that the current discount formula used for PE, typing, and music be evaluated, and that a study be made of a possible inverse formula for special education and industrial education lab classes in determining schoolwide student/teacher ratios and the standard of 25 to 1.

Recent curricular developments in PE and the demands of the number of pupils allowed in music and typing as well as the student/teacher ratios expected in remedial and special education classes cause this to be a legitimate concern. The latter have greater emphasis as a result of legislation for the handicapped (Public Law 94-142). Under the current standard, one could easily conduct classes of 25 to 40 students and still attain the present expected ratio because of the imbalance caused by the aforementioned classes.

A possible application of the inverse formula could be 2 to 1 for special and/or remedial education and 3 to 2 for industrial education lab classes.

Standard IX—Teacher Load

Review the discount formula as it applies to large group classes, such as typing, physical education, and music performance groups.

Review teacher load requirements for individualized learning type classes and special education.

Consider teacher load factors for teachers who teach extra periods for extra compensation.

Policy Revisions

Consider a change in the requirement of the October 1 school enrollment totals as the determinant in computing teacher load.

Consider the use of the short form annual report which was piloted by the Oregon State Committee in other states of the Association.

b. *JUNIOR HIGH/MIDDLE SCHOOL STANDARDS*

(1) Consider a requirement to be submitted with the Annual Report, a dated statement of philosophy and objectives subscribed to by the member school.

(2) Consider a requirement that health information, including immunization records be made a part of the transcript for transfer students.

(3) Consider including a statement of definition of what constitutes excessive teacher turnover.

(4) Consider a redesign of the Annual Report form to make it easier to complete and evaluate.

(5) Consider the need to develop separate standards for the middle schools in the present junior high/middle school classification.

c. *SPECIAL PURPOSE SCHOOLS*

(1) Consider the option of permitting certain very small school members to be classified as special purpose schools. Annual Reports would be filed by using present Special Purpose Schools reporting instruments.

(2) Consider a requirement that special purpose schools complete full-scale evaluations in five-year cycles. (This because of the constant changing nature of special purpose schools.)

The items in the above report form the agenda for the Standards Committee Workshop scheduled for June 16-17, 1980.

Members of the Association are encouraged to convey reactions to the report to the Standards Committee. An interim report of recommendations will be presented to the Commission on Schools and the Association at the 1980 Annual Meeting.

Standards Committee:

Joyce Hansen, Utah, *Chairwoman*
James Broschat, Alaska
Francis Rist, Idaho
Harland Seljak, Montana
Robert Foard, Nevada
Clarence Mellbye, Oregon
Al Rasp, Washington

2. *RESEARCH AND SERVICE COMMITTEE, Jeff Jeffers, Chairman*

The Committee recommends consideration to the following items for 1979-80:

a. Conduct a study on the kinds and types of services offered by other regional associations. This to provide fresh ideas of merit for Northwest Association member schools.

b. A revision of the commission bulletin on "values of accreditation" is recommended.

c. Consider the feasibility of initiating plans for the consideration of the development of standards for the accreditation of elementary schools.

d. Develop a list of research topics which could be supported from data gathered from member annual reports in the last five years, the last ten years.

e. Develop data which may be applied to a study of the comprehensive high school. Is it the ideal type of school?

f. How can the Commission on Schools give greater support to and receive greater support from the Commission on Higher Schools?

g. Compare secondary school offerings of ten years ago with what typical schools offer today.

The Research and Service Committee requests guidance from the commission on which areas the committee should direct its immediate attention.

The Research Committee Chairman will meet with the State Chairmen at the June 1980 meeting to outline areas of contemplated study. The State Chairmen will consider funding studies undertaken by State Committees and the Research and Service Committee.

3. *SPECIAL PURPOSE SCHOOLS COMMITTEE, Dick Sodorff, Chairman*

The committee's recommendations for annual report form revisions were approved by the Standards Committee in the spring of 1979.

The Special Purpose Schools Committee of four persons were participants in the on-site evaluation of the S.A.V.E. II Program in Anchorage in October 1979. The Anchorage experience provided a "hands-on" activity which provided the committee with a field test experience to evaluate the newly revised reporting instruments.

The essay type reporting style required in the newly revised instruments will be proposed as the recommended model to be used in future on-site visitation reports of special purpose schools.

Chairman Sodorff noted that Northwest Association presently accredits 35 schools in this classification.

D. *BOARD OF TRUSTEES REPORT, Stowell Johnstone*

Consideration and actions taken by the Commission on Schools:

1. An amended appeals procedure document which was discussed by the Board of Trustees was ordered referred to the Research and Service Committee with a request that the document be reviewed and the recommendations for action to be taken by the Commission on Schools be presented to the Executive Committee of the Commission at the June 16-17, 1980 meeting. The Executive Committee will return the appeals procedure document with recommendations to the Commission on Schools at the 1980 Annual Meeting.

2. The Commission on Schools approved by unanimous action a resolution motion presented by Clarence Mellbye, seconded by Ralph Cadwallader, to inform the Board of Trustees that the Commission favors Reno as the site of the 1981 Annual Meeting with the preference of the MGM Hotel as the first choice of hotels.

3. The Commission of Schools approved by unanimous vote the motion presented by Harland Seljak, seconded by Robert Foard, to recommend to the Board of Trustees that future Annual Meetings of the Board of Trustees be scheduled on the

evening after the Annual Meeting of the Commission on Schools.

4. The Commission on Schools unanimously approved the motion presented by Joyce Hansen, seconded by Jeff Jeffers, recommending to the Board of Trustees that future first meetings of the Association Nominations Committee be scheduled after the Annual Meeting of the Commission on Schools.

5. Discussion by the Board of Trustees on the importance of graduation from an accredited high school as it bears on college admission was reviewed by Al Rasp.

   Agreement by consensus indicated that accreditation would be enhanced if somehow the colleges could indicate to high schools the importance of graduation from an "accredited" high school.

   A statement reflective of the importance of graduation from an accredited high school is requested from the Commission on Schools. Joyce Hansen, Harland Seljak, and Al Rasp will collaborate on the development of a statement which will be presented to the Commission on Colleges prior to their summer 1980 meeting. An acceptable statement may be used by colleges and universities in their admissions literature.

E. *COUNCIL OF REGIONAL SCHOOL ACCREDITING COMMISSIONS (CORSAC)*

CORSAC is a consortium of commissions from the six regional associations which accredit schools below the collegiate level. CORSAC provides a forum for representatives of the regional commissions to communicate, one with the other, many facets of accreditation.

The Council supports and encourages voluntary, institution-based evaluation, and it suggests and seeks sponsors for cooperative research projects on evaluation and the establishment of standards which measure quality in educational programs.

The Council encourages the several commissions to strive for consistency in the processes of evaluation and accreditation nationally. It underscores the importance of autonomy of the respective school commissions. The Council urges each commission to respect the territorial jurisdiction of all other commissions. The Council also hears questions involving the accreditation of overseas schools.

CORSAC recommendations are generally accepted by the several commissions.

CORSAC meets twice each year. The executive director and the chairman of the Commission on Schools are the official delgates to the Council.

Action on important agenda items for the 1978-79 meetings included:

1. Approved guidelines which accommodate overseas schools not presently accredited by a regional association. American overseas schools not presently accredited may request service from any association.

2. CORSAC recognizes that the New England Association would, in fact, seek membership overseas.

3. The Council approved the admission of the Assembly of Elementary Schools of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools as a member of CORSAC. The Assembly will accredit elementary schools in the Middle States regional area.

4. Agreed to continue exchanging representatives to the Annual Meetings of CORSAC and COPA (Council of Postsecondary Accreditation).

5. Discussed "off-campus" programs by member schools and agreed to notify commissions of neighbor associations of the existence of such programs outside home regionals.

6. Accepted the final draft and ordered the printing of the Directory of Overseas American and International Schools. (Directory available from each school commission office.)

7. Heard an objection from North Central Association on the resolution approved by the Western Association Board of Trustees which granted Western's Commissions the authorization to respond to requests for accreditation services from institutions wherever they may exist.

   With respect to the Western Association resolution, CORSAC reaffirmed by a unanimous vote (including Western Association's vote) to "reaffirm the present territorial makeup of regional accrediting associations in the territory of the United States and further recommends that any changes in the geographic makeup be mutually agreed to by the associations concerned."

8. Agreed to participate with the American Vocational Association in the development of a representative task force which would develop proposals of importance to both bodies.

F. *FAR WEST COUNCIL ON ACCREDITATION*

This council is composed of equal representation from the Schools and Colleges Commissions of Northwest and Western Associations. The prime purpose of the Council is to strengthen, improve, and facilitate accreditation and evaluation activities of the two associations and its commissions.

The Council continues to seek agreement on a plan of confederation of the two Associations.

The School Commission representatives to the Far West Council include: Stowell Johnstone, Al Rasp, and Don Fossatti.

A motion to delay Northwest Association consideration of a vote on the confederation proposal until the 1980 Annual Meeting of Northwest Association was presented to the Far West Council at the Council's March 14, 1979 meeting and was unanimously approved. The motion included the statement that "all commissions should again provide endorsement for the confederation proposal." (Note: Item S, Other Business, these minutes, Vote on Commission Support for Confederation.)

G. *ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR*

Don Fossatti's contract to serve as executive director of the Commission on Schools was renewed for the 1980-81 year by unanimous action of the Commission after a motion by Robert Foard, seconded by Bill O'Neal. The agreement to maintain the office of the Commission at Blue Mountain Community College in Pendleton, Oregon, will be negotiated by the Commission chairman and the college.

H. *PRESENTATION OF EVALUATION PROCEDURES, STATE BY STATE*

ALASKA

1. *The Self-Study*

State Committee involvement in the self-study includes orienting the schools to the process by way of one-day workshops and pre-study visitations to the schools.

2. *Visiting Team Selection*

Visitation committees are selected after the visitation chairman has been designated by the State Committee with approval of the principal. Team makeup is agreed to by principal and the visitation chairman.

3. *Team Size*

Visitation teams may be limited to three persons in schools to 150 enrollment. Schools of over 1,200 enrollment will be served by 12-person committees.

4. *Visitation Length*

Team visitation generally requires three days. Chairman arrives one day early and remains one day longer to finalize reports.

5. *Exit Report*

The team exit report usually consists of a general summary of the section reports by the visitation committee chairman to the entire faculty and administration.

6. *Written Report*

Each section committee prepares final report which is approved by committee of the whole. Chairman assembles final report prior to leaving the school. The school is responsible for printing of the report or the chairman will contract the project to others with the school paying the cost.

7. *Cost of Evaluation Study*

Ranges from $2,000 for schools up to 150 enrollment to $4,500 for schools over 1,200 enrollment.

8. *Follow-up*

State Committee is available on request from the school. Data from Annual Reports reflect implementation of visitation recommendations.

IDAHO

1. *The Self-Study*

   State Committee and the visitation chairman assist in selection of the visiting committee.

2. *Visiting Team Selection*

   Selected by the visitation chairman in consultation with the school principal.

3. *Team Size*

   Varies from 8 for smallest schools to about 30 for the largest schools.

4. *Visitation Length*

   Generally requires 2½ days.

5. *Exit Report*

   Visitation chairman presents brief overview to entire staff.

6. *Written Report*

   Subcommittee chairmen prepare section reports which are edited and assembled by the visitation chairman. Final report is published by the State Committee with State Committee funds.

7. *Cost of Evaluation Study*

   Varies from about $300 for smallest schools to about 1,500 for largest schools.

8. *Follow-Up*

   Follow-up procedures need improvement. State Committee planning workshops to orient administrators and school boards to the requirements for implementation of recommendations from self-studies and visitation reports.

MONTANA

1. *The Self-Study*

   State Committee schedules the self-study evaluation and appoints an experienced chairman for the visitation team. The chairman is consultant for the self-study as needed.

2. *Visiting Team Selection*

   Chairman and the school's administration cooperatively select the visitation team.

3. *Team Size*

   Team size varies. Smallest schools will generally include 12 members. The largest schools will require 20.

4. *Visitation Length*

   Generally 2½ days with arrival on the night prior to the first day.

5. *Exit Report*

   The chairman delivers an oral report to those invited by the administration.

6. *Written Report*

   The visitation chairman assembles the report which is then printed by the visited school.

7. *Cost of Evaluation Study*

   Varies from $500 to $2,000. Size of team and travel distances bear on costs.

8. *Follow-Up*

   State Committee requests report of disposition of recommendations one year later.

NEVADA

1. *The Self-Study*

   Service of State Committee available on request, before, during, or after the self-study phase.

2. *Visiting Team Selection*

   Team members are selected by the State Committee secretary, approved by the school administration. School requests are honored if possible.

3. *Team Size*

   Team size varies. Schools of up to 150 enrollment require 4-5 members. Schools over 1,200 will have a team of 10-15 members.

4. *Visitation Length*

   All schools require three-day visitation.

5. *Exit Report*

   Brief report. Chairman summarizes the total evaluation report to the entire faculty. Section committee chairmen may summarize section reports. The faculty is encouraged to develop strategies on implementation of visitation recommendations.

6. *Written Report*

   Chairman assembles the report and the State Committee secretary arranges for the printing at State Committee expense.

7. *Cost of Evaluation Study*

   Varies from $100 to $900. Average will be in the $400 to $500 range.

8. *Follow-Up*

   No formal follow-up procedure established. The State Committee is interested and is developing a plan.

OREGON

1. *The Self-Study*

   State Committee schedules the year for the study. State chairman visits all schools scheduled to discuss procedures and provides orientation information.

2. *Visiting Team Selection*

   The state chairman, selected chairman of the visitation committee, the school principal, and the school's steering committee together select the visiting team. Requests from school staff are honored if possible.

3. *Team Size*

   Team size varies. Schools of up to 150 require 6-9 members. Schools over 1,200 will have team of 30-40 members.

4. *Visitation Length*

   Three days plus an evening meeting of the full team, the entire staff, administration, school board, and invited parents.

5. *Exit Report*

   None provided.

6. *Written Report*

   Chairman organizes, edits, and publishes the final report. Section reports are completed by subchairs. These include overview statement, commendations and recommendations.

7. *Cost of Evaluation Study*

   Varies from about $400 for schools to 150 enrollment to $4,000 for schools over 1,200 enrollment.

8. *Follow-Up*

   State Committee assists the school on request. Annual Reports to the State Committee reflect status of implementation of recommendations.

UTAH

1. *The Self-Study*

   State Committee conducts one-day workshops for those involved in self-studies. Also, school visits are made on request to meet with staffs, steering committees, and administrators to discuss process and procedures.

2. *Visiting Team Selection*

   State chairwoman makes final selection based on recommendations from the State Committee, school staff members, state department specialists, and administrators.

3. *Team Size*

   Team size varies. Smallest schools will require 9-10 members. Largest schools will have as many as 55 team members.

4. *Visitation Length*

   Generally two days are required. Smaller schools may require 1½ days.

5. *Exit Report*

   Each visiting team subcommittee meets with section staff to discuss commendations, recommendations, and general observations relating to the respective section.

6. *Written Report*

   Each subcommittee prepares its own section report. Assembled by the state chairwoman and published at State Committee expense.

7. *Cost of Evaluation Study*

   Varies from about $200 for schools up to 150 enrollment to $1,500 for schools over 1,200.

8. *Follow-Up*

   Schools report the status of visitation recommendations to the State Committee one year after the visitation. Schools may report on one of eight different forms provided by the State Committee.

Each accredited school is visited every third year by State Committee members. School program and activities are discussed and facilities are reviewed. Generally a two-hour visitation.

WASHINGTON

1. *The Self-Study*

   The State Committee conducts a training workshop each fall for those scheduled for studies.

2. *Visiting Team Selection*

   Visitation committee is selected by the school steering committee and the visitation chairman. The State Committee approves the visitation chairman and may suggest some team members.

3. *Team Size*

   Usually about as many visiting team members as there are staff members. Smallest committee is from 3-10. Largest committee may include as many as 70.

4. *Visitation Length*

   One day.

5. *Exit Report*

   Very brief overview presented to entire staff by visitation chairman or by subchairman to department staffs.

6. *Written Report*

   Subcommittee chairs prepare section reports. Visitation chairman edits the reports, assembles entire report, and delivers it to the school which publishes its own report.

7. *Cost of Evaluation Study*

   Varies from $200 for schools up to 150 enrollment to $800 for largest schools.

8. *Follow-Up*

The school steering committee reports one year later to the visitation chairman the status of the implementation of the recommendations.

I. *MODE OF OPERATION BY STATE COMMITTEES*

The seven State Committees tend to follow a uniform pattern of scheduled activities. The brief commentary of activities as noted here generally applies to each State Committee.

August—Annual Report Forms and letters of instruction mailed to members. Some committees schedule planning meetings to outline year's activities, promote new membership, and review standards.

September—Contacts made with members to schedule evaluations. Nonmember contacts made to encourage application for affiliation. Orientation workshops for evaluation procedures conducted. State Committee visitations made to schools scheduled for evaluation.

October—State Committees conduct preliminary review of returned Annual Reports. State Committee members attend various State School Administrators meetings. Serve as Association consultants at these meetings. Follow-up visitations are scheduled or follow-up reports are returned and reviewed by State Committee.

November—Final review of Annual Reports from member schools completed. Classifications are assigned. Reports are readied for Annual Meeting validation review. Quite a few evaluations are conducted in November.

December—Association Annual Meeting. Some State Committees report Annual Meeting activities to State Boards of Education and State Administrator Groups.

January—State Committees report to their member schools the accreditation status as assigned by the Commission on Schools.

February-May—State Committee members participate in on-site evaluations. State Advisory Committees meet to provide input for June Standards Committee. Some School Administrator groups conduct spring meetings which attract Northwest State Committee persons.

J. *PROGRESS REPORT—THE OREGON SHORT FORM PROJECT, Clarence Mellbye*

Clarence Mellbye reported that 19 identified eligible Oregon High Schools participated in the project by filing shortened versions of the Annual Report plus a narrative account detailing how the school is involved in innovative practices which create educational change.

The qualified schools in the project are identified as those which have been accredited for more than ten years plus being classified as fully approved for at least the last four years.

The Oregon Committee was granted approval to continue the project for another year.

The Commission chairman ordered the Standards Committee to return to the Annual Meeting next year a procedural outline of a plan based on the Oregon experience which can be offered to other states of the Association.

K. *STUDENT TRANSFERS FROM NONACCREDITED SCHOOLS*

Discussion disclosed that many member schools are unable to properly evaluate course transcripts from schools which are not required to be accredited by viable accrediting agencies such as State Departments or the Regional Accrediting Association.

Chairman Johnstone referred the question of transcripts which flow from "nonaccredited schools."

The Research Committee is ordered to frame a recommendation on what action the Commission on Schools should take on this matter. The Research and Service Committee will report to the President's Committee at the June 16-18 Workshop.

L. *ACCREDITATION BY STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION*

The extent to which State Departments require accreditation as a measure to determine standard schools is not uniform among the states of Northwest Association.

The Research and Service Committee will prepare a report outlining and comparing policies and regulations on accreditation requirements as imposed by the states of Northwest Association.

The report will be presented to the President's Committee at the June 16-18 meeting.

M. *FINANCIAL REPORT AND AUDIT*

Executive Director Don Fossatti presented the auditor's report and financial statement of the Commission on Schools for the period September 1, 1978 to August 31, 1979. It was unanimously approved as herein outlined on motion by Harland Seljak and a second by Robert Foard.

November 13, 1979

Officers and Executive Board
Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges
Commission on Schools

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the request of the Executive Director of your organization, an examination has been made of the books and records for the fiscal period September 1, 1978 to August 31, 1979. This examination has been made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and, accordingly included such tests and examination of the accounting records as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the attached financial statement presents fairly the financial transactions of your organization for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1979, as well as the cash balance at that date.

We wish to again commend the office of the Executive Director for their assistance during the course of the audit and to compliment the office for the completeness and accuracy of the accounting records.

Sincerely,

W. H. Morrison, Jr.
Certified Public Accountant

NORTHWEST ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
COMMISSION ON SCHOOLS

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS
September 1, 1978 to August 31, 1979

CASH BALANCE, September 1, 1978		$ 40,390.31
RECEIPTS:		
Association Dues	$82,700.00	
Interest Earned	4,973.06	
Sales of Books	611.84	
Total Receipts		88,284.90
Total Funds Available		$128,675.21
EXPENDITURES:		
Blue Mountain Community College	$42,806.32	
State Committees	16,220.54	
Special Committees	3,349.61	
Executive Director Travel	3,748.76	
Chairman, Commission on Schools	854.56	
Annual Meeting	9,031.19	
General Association Budget	7,319.09	
Printing	793.46	
Dues and Subscriptions	266.00	
Audit	275.00	
Office Supplies and Postage	494.07	
Books Purchased for Resale	254.99	
Commission Liability Insurance	1,081.50	
Miscellaneous	167.61	
Total Expenditures		86,662.70
CASH BALANCE, August 31, 1979		$ 42,012.51

The cash balance consists of cash on deposit at the United States National Bank, Pendleton, Oregon. The various accounts are as follows:

Checking Account #43-724	$ 1,162.52	
Time Certificate #428075, Maturing October 4, 1979 9.496%	40,849.99	
Total		$ 42,012.51

N. *BUDGET COMMITTEE REPORT*, Robert Foard, Chairman; Joyce Hansen and Bill O'Neal

The Commission unanimously approved the report of the Budget Committee. The report included the amended budget document for 1979-80 and the budget for 1980-81. Both documents are herein outlined.

AMENDED BUDGET FOR 1979-80
September 1, 1979-August 31, 1980

RECEIPTS		
Balance from checking account #43-724	$ 1,162.52	
U.S. Nat'l Bank Savings Certificate #456514 (T. Bill type) 6 mos., matures 4/11/80 Effective rate: 10.91% (Pd. 10/5/79 & 4/11/80)	40,849.99	
Anticipated interest on certificate	4,500.00	
Sale of books	400.00	
All monies held by U.S. Bank, Pendleton	$46,912.51	
Membership dues to collect (850 members)	$85,000.00	$131,912.51
EXPENDITURES		
Blue Mountain Community College*	$45,680.68	
State Committees**	16,391.30	
Special Committees	3,500.00	
Executive Director Travel	4,000.00	
Chairman, Commission on Schools	1,000.00	
Annual Meeting	9,000.00	
General Association Budget (½ of total)	6,618.13	
Printing	6,500.00	
Dues and Subscriptions	300.00	
Audit	275.00	
Office Supplies and Postage	1,500.00	
Books for Resale	400.00	
Contingency	500.00	
Commission Liability Insurance (½ share)	1,081.50	$96,746.61
Unexpended Balance		$35,165.90

*Contract with Blue Mountain Community College, 1979-80 $47,581.00 less $1,900.32 remaining in 1978-79 agency account.

**Actual reimbursement to State Committees.

NORTHWEST ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
COMMISSION ON SCHOOLS
BUDGET FOR 1980-81
Based on Annual Dues of $125

RECEIPTS		
Anticipated Equity from Reserve (Time certificates, savings, & cash carryover)	$ 35,165.90	
Interest to accrue	4,500.00	
Anticipated Dues (870 members @ $125 each)	108,750.00	
Sale of Books	500.00	
	$148,915.90	
ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURES		
State Committees . . . $750 + $20 x No. of members (Based on 1979-80 membership of 850)		
Alaska (48) $1,710.00		
Idaho (131) 3,370.00		
Montana (120) 3,150.00		
Nevada (57) 1,890.00		
Oregon (215) 5,050.00		
Utah (99) 2,730.00		
Washington (180) 4,350.00		
	$ 22,250.00	
Contract with Blue Mtn. Community College (for wages, salaries, office expense)	51,191.40	
Special Committees	3,500.00	
Executive Director Travel	4,500.00	
Chairman, Commission on Schools	1,200.00	
Annual Meeting (Portland)	9,000.00	
General Association Budget (½ of total)	7,500.00	
Commission Liability Insurance (share)	1,100.00	
Printing	5,000.00	
Audit	300.00	
Dues and Subscriptions	300.00	
Postage, Office Supplies, Bulk Mail	1,500.00	
Books for Resale	500.00	
Contingency	500.00	
	$108,341.40	
Reserve	40,574.50	
TOTAL	$148,915.90	

* Total amount available for State Committees
** 1979-80 contract with Blue Mtn. Community College is $45,680.68

Separate actions of approval by the Commission are reflected in the Budget for 1980-81 as follows:

1. Institutional membership dues are increased from $100 to $125, effective September 1, 1980.

2. Annual allocation of Commission funds to each State Committee will be based on the payment formula of a $750 grant plus $20 for each Association member in the previous year. This allocation will be effective September 1, 1980. (The present formula provides a $500 grant plus $16 for each member in a state.)

3. Effective September 1, 1980 the per diem expense allowance for official Commission business is increased to $18 from $15.

4. Effective September 1, 1980 the Commission will reimburse at the rate of 18 cents per mile for official use of personal automobile. (The maximum per trip allowance will be no greater than tourist class air fare for a similar trip.)

O. *1980-81 BUDGET COMMITTEE*

Chairman Johnstone announced that effective 1980-81 the President's Committee (the State Chairs) will serve as the Commission Budget Committee.

P. *RECOMMENDATIONS OF NOMINATIONS FOR STATE COMMITTEE POSITIONS AFFIRMED BY THE COMMISSION ON SCHOOLS*. . . on motion by Richard Sodorff and a second by Bill O'Neal.

State	*Term Expiring*	*Nomination* (3-year terms unless otherwise noted)
Alaska	James Broschat	James Broschat
Idaho	Francis Rist	Francis Rist
Montana	James Burk	James Burk
Nevada	Ralph Cadwallader (completing 1-yr. term) and	Ralph Cadwallader
	Jim Bean (completing part of 1-yr.)	Jim Bean (2-yr. term)
Oregon	Clarence Mellbye (completing part of year)	Clarence Mellbye
Utah	Glen Beere	S. Thomas Lawson
Washington	Al Rasp	Al Rasp

Q. *RECOMMENDATION FOR NOMINATION TO BOARD OF TRUSTEES*

Joyce Hansen was recommended by the Commission on Schools for nomination to the Board of Trustees for a three-year term, expiring December 1982.

The Commission adjourned at 3:30 p.m., December 2 with the order to reconvene at 4:45 p.m., December 3.

The Commission reconvened at 4:45, December 3 to deliberate the balance of the agenda.

R. *CONSIDERATION OF REVIEW COMMITTEE REPORTS*

The Commission heard the reports of the chairmen of the several Review of Reports Committees and affirmed their actions by unanimous approval.

The statistical classifications of the membership are a part of the Annual Business Meeting Report. The listing of the newly admitted schools, provisional schools, and dropped schools is included in the Business Meeting section of the 1979 *Proceedings* and is also included in the Directory section.

The Commission expresses its sincere appreciation to the review committee chairmen who provided leadership to the more than 300 delegates assisting in the validation process.

The chairman included:

Approved Schools .....Gile Mitchell, Principal
Beaverhead County High School
Dillon, Montana

Advised Schools .....Gary Baffaro, Vice-Principal
Newberg High School
Newberg, Oregon

Warned Schools .....Norman Riggs, Superintendent
Union School District
Union, Oregon

New High Schools .....Dell Squire, Principal
Aloha High School
Beaverton, Oregon

New Junior High/Middle
Schools .....Norman Anderson, Principal
Washington Middle School
Miles City, Montana

Junior High/Middle Schools ..... Charles Sutton, Principal
Moscow Junior High School
Moscow, Idaho

Special Purpose Schools ..... Richard Brown, Superintendent
Canby Union High School
Canby, Oregon

S. *OTHER BUSINESS*

1. *Standards and Policies Manual*

The Commission ordered that the next edition of the *Policies and Standards for Accreditation Manual* must include a complete table of contents outline immediately ahead of the Foreword page.

2. *Late Annual Reports*

The Commission unanimously approved by motion from Clarence Mellbye and a second by Jeff Jeffers to accept one tardy Annual Report from the state of Oregon. On motion by Al Rasp and a second from Carl La Marr the Commission unanimously approved action to accept five tardy Annual Reports from the state of Washington. The acceptance of and the validation of tardy reports is subject to review by each school's State Committee plus a validating examination by the chairman of the proper review committee.

3. *Amendments to Confederation Bylaws*

Johnstone reviewed the amended articles IV and XIII of the Proposed Confederation Bylaws generally noted as the Garner Amendments. These are outlined on pages 57 and 58 of the 1978 *Proceedings*.

On motion by Robert Foard, seconded by Carl La Marr, the Commission unanimously approved the versions as recorded in the 1978 *Proceedings*.

4. *Commission Action on Support of the Confederation Proposal*

The motion by Al Rasp, seconded by Robert Foard, requesting that the Commission on Schools should support the Proposed Confederation of Northwest and Western Associations resulted in a tie vote.

The 21 official members of the Commission on Schools were in attendance and each cast a secret ballot on the motion.

10 voted in favor
10 voted in opposition
1 noted abstention on the ballot

The results of the vote were to be presented to the Far West Council which met on December 4, 1979.

SUMMARY OF ACCREDITED MEMBERS

1979-80

	Accredited	Approved	Advised	Warned	Dropped
Alaska	48	46	1	1	0
Idaho	131	90	38	3	2
Montana	117	86	27	4	4
Nevada	57	54	3	0	0
Oregon	214	205	9	0	2
Utah	99	93	6	0	0
Washington	171	151	19	1	8
Totals	837	725	103	9	16

NEW MEMBERS

Admitted by action of the Commission on Schools
and the Delegate Assembly
December 4, 1979

ALASKA:	Bethel High School	Bethel
	Centralized Correspondence Study	Juneau
	George Gilson Junior High School	Valdez
	Metlakatla Junior Senior High School	Metlakatla
	Thorne Bay High School	Thorne Bay
	Unalaska City School	Unalaska
	Wrangell Junior High School	Wrangell

IDAHO:	Burley Junior High School	Burley
	St. Maries Junior High School	St. Maries
MONTANA:	Arlee High School	Arlee
	Rocky Boy Alternative High School	Box Elder
OREGON:	Columbia High School	Troutdale
	Hanby Junior High School	Gold Hill
	La Salle High School	Milwaukie
	Mazama High School	Klamath Falls
	McKay High School	Salem
	Oaklea Middle School	Junction City
	Scenic Junior High School	Central Point
UTAH:	Bryant Intermediate School	Salt Lake City
WASHINGTON:		
	Decatur High School	Federal Way
	Federal Way High School	Federal Way
	Thomas Jefferson High School	Federal Way
	Freeman High School	Freeman
	Marcus Whitman Junior High School	Port Orchard
	Pateros High School	Pateros
	Prairie High School	Battle Ground
	South Mercer Junior High School	Mercer Island

PROVISIONAL MEMBERSHIP SCHOOLS 1979-80

		Complete Self-Evaluation by:
ALASKA:	Bethel High School, Bethel	1981-82
	Centralized Correspondence Study, Juneau	1981-82
	George Gilson Junior High School, Valdez	1981-82
	McGrath High School, McGrath	1980-81
	Metlakatla Junior-Senior High School, Metlakatla	1981-82
	Thorne Bay High School, Thorne Bay	1981-82
	Unalaska City School, Unalaska	1981-82
	Wrangell Junior High School, Wrangell	1981-82
IDAHO:	St. Maries Junior High School, St. Maries	1981-82
MONTANA:	Arlee High School, Arlee	1981-82
	Bozeman Junior High School, Bozeman	1980-81
	Busby Tribal High School, Busby	1980-81
	Hays-Lodge Pole High School, Hays	1980-81

	Sacred Heart High School, Miles City	1980-81
	Loyola-Sacred Heart High School, Missoula	1980-81
	Noxon High School, Noxon	1979-80
	Rocky Boy Alternative High School, Box Elder	1981-82
NEVADA:	Gerlach High School, Gerlach	1980-81
	Lund High School, Lund	1980-81
	Moapa Valley High School, Overton	1981-82
	North Las Vegas Christian School, North Las Vegas	1980-81
	Storey County High School, Virginia City	1980-81
	Washoe High School, Reno	1980-81
	Geo. Whittell High School, Zephyr Cove	1981-82
OREGON:	Central Linn Middle School, Halsey	1979-80
	Columbia High School, Troutdale	1981-82
	Whitaker/Columbia Middle School, Portland	1979-80
	Eddyville High School, Eddyville	1979-80
	Hanby Junior High School, Gold Hill	1981-82
	Hidden Valley High School, Grants Pass	1979-80
	Imbler High School, Imbler	1979-80
	Josephine County Alternative Center, Grants Pass	1979-80
	Mazama High School, Klamath Falls	1981-82
	McKay High School, Salem	1981-82
	Mountain View High School, Bend	1980-81
	North Valley High School, Grants Pass	1979-80
	Oaklea Middle School, Junction City	1981-82
	Open Meadow Learning Center, Portland	1979-80
	Portsmouth Middle School, Portland	1979-80
	Scappoose Middle School, Scappoose	1979-80
UTAH:	Alta High School, Sandy	1980-81
	Timp View High School, Provo	1979-80
	Valley High School, Sandy	1979-80
	Whitehorse High School, Montezuma Creek	1980-81
	Woods Cross High School, Woods Cross	1980-81
	Youth Development Center, Ogden	1979-80
WASHINGTON:		
	Blaine High School, Blaine	1979-80
	Capital High School, Olympia	1979-80
	Columbia Basin CCC, Moses Lake	1979-80
	Federal Way High School, Federal Way	1981-82
	Fort Simcoe Job Corps, White Swan	1979-80
	Freeman High School, Freeman	1981-82
	Juanita High School, Kirkland	1979-80

Marcus Whitman Junior High School, Port Orchard	1981-82
Nooksack Valley High School, Nooksack	1980-81
Pateros High School, Pateros	1981-82
Prairie High School, Battle Ground	1981-82
Reardon High School, Reardon	1980-81
Shelton Middle School, Shelton	1979-80
Shorewood High School, Seattle	1979-80
South Mercer Junior High School, Mercer Island	1981-82
State School for the Deaf, Vancouver	1979-80
West Valley High School, Yakima	1979-80
Yeshivat or Hazafon, Seattle	1979-80

SCHOOLS WITHDRAWN 1979-80

IDAHO:	Kendrick High School, Kendrick	Voluntary Drop
	Nez Perce High School, Nez Perce	Voluntary Drop
	(Both above actually withdrew 1978-79)	
MONTANA:	Labré Indian School, Ashland	Voluntary Drop
	Lodge Grass High School, Lodge Grass	Voluntary Drop
	Pikuni Community School, Browning	Voluntary Drop
	Saco High School, Saco	Voluntary Drop
OREGON:	Central High School, Independence	Dropped
	Mt. Angel Preparatory, St. Benedict	Closed
WASHINGTON:		
	Blaine Middle School, Blaine	Reorganized
	Highland High School, Cowiche	Voluntary Drop
	Enumclaw High School, Enumclaw	Voluntary Drop
	Goldendale High School, Goldendale	Voluntary Drop
	Kalama High School, Kalama	Voluntary Drop
	Kamiakin Junior High School, Kirkland	Voluntary Drop
	Marycliff High School, Spokane	Closed
	Purdy Treatment Center, Gig Harbor	Program moved to Community College

MINUTES OF THE COMMISSION ON COLLEGES

Attendance. The Commission met all day Saturday and Sunday, December 1 and 2, 1979. All Commission members were present except Dr. William O. Rieke.

Dr. Barbara Iten, Associate Director, Commission on Colleges, was present at all meetings.

Guests who attended all or some of the closed sessions were introduced and welcomed:

Dr. Charles M. Chambers, Vice President, Council on Postsecondary Accreditation
Dr. Robert W. Coonrod, President, Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges
Mr. Alvin G. Danielson, former Administrative Assistant for Instruction, Washington State Community College District #17
Mrs. Jeanne M. Irving, former Chairman, Division of Nursing, Everett Community College
Mr. Jay L. Nelson, President Emeritus, Utah Technical College at Salt Lake
Mr. Ronald S. Pugsley, Division of Eligibility and Agency Evaluation, Bureau of Postsecondary and Continuing Education, USOE
Dr. Leonard W. Rice, President Emeritus, Oregon College of Education
Dr. Otis H. Shao, Associate Executive Director, Accrediting Commission for Senior Colleges and Universities, Western Association of Schools and Colleges
Mr. Lloyd V. Tilt, Manager, Staff and Faculty Development, Utah Technical College at Salt Lake

Minutes. The minutes of the June 13-15, 1979 meeting of the Commission were approved as distributed to the membership and Commission members.

Committee Evaluation Schedules. The committee evaluation schedules and chairperson assignments for 1980 and 1981 were reviewed and approved subject to change by the Executive Director.

COMMITTEE EVALUATION SCHEDULE

INSTITUTION	*DATES*	*CHAIRPERSON*
	1980	
Willamette University	February 27-29	Ralph M. Sayre
Clark College	March 3-5	Frederick H. Boyle
Oregon State University	March 4-6	Robert M. Gorrell
University of Portland	March 5-7	Robert K. Thomas
George Fox College	March 31-April 2	David L. McKenna
Northwest Christian College	April 1-3	Helmut Hofmann
Columbia Christian College	April 8-10	Francis J. Kerins
Clark County Community College	April 15-17	Eldon G. Schafer
University of Nevada-Las Vegas	April 16-18	Richard C. Bowers
Truckee Meadows Community College	April 16-18	Shirley B. Gordon
Western Nevada Community College	April 16-18	James M. Ford
Columbia Basin College	April 22-24	Raymond L. Stone
Washington State University	April 23-25	Donald H. Baepler
Matanuska-Susitna Community College	April 29-May 1	Clyde C. McCully
Lower Columbia College	May 6-8	Wm. Rolfe Kerr
Olympia Technical Community College	Sept. 30-Oct. 2	Jay L. Nelson
Centralia College	October 1-3	Frederick H. Boyle
Montana College of Min. Science & Tech.	October 7-9	Emerson Shuck
Montana State University	October 8-10	H. Paul Castleberry
South Seattle Community College	October 14-16	Clyde C. McCully
Wenatchee Valley College	October 15-17	Raymond L. Stone
Carroll College	October 20-22	David L. McKenna
Univ. of Oregon Health Sciences Center	October 20-22	Janet Hay
Treasure Valley Community College	October 22-24	James M. Ford
	1981	
Western Evangelical Seminary	March 24-26	Robert K. Thomas
Sitka Community College	March 30-April 1	James M. Ford
Concordia College	March 31-April 2	Gilbert C. Ford
University of Alaska, Juneau	March 31-April 2	Richard C. Bowers
Clatsop Community College	April 6-8	Shirley B. Gordon
Grays Harbor College	April 7-9	Frederick H. Boyle
Olympic College	April 13-15	Wm. Rolfe Kerr
City College	April 14-16	Paul E. Bragdon
Colegio Cesar Chavez	April 28-30	William O. Rieke
College of Eastern Utah	October 6-8	Raymond L. Stone
Whatcom Community College	October 13-15	Eldon G. Schafer
Yakima Valley College	October 14-16	Clyde C. McCully
Western Conservative Baptist Seminary	October 19-21	Robert K. Thomas
Westminster College	October 19-21	Ralph M. Sayre
Rogue Community College	October 20-22	Fred L. Esvelt
Museum Art School	October 21-23	Emerson Shuck

Accreditation Actions. Reports of committee evaluations in 1979 were considered at the summer and annual meetings, and institutional presidents were interviewed. Twenty postsecondary institutions received initial or reaffirmation of accreditation by Commission actions in 1979:

Anchorage Community College, Anchorage, Alaska
Billings Vocational-Technical Center, Billings, Montana
Central Washington University, Ellensburg, Washington
College of Great Falls, Great Falls, Montana
Everett Community College, Everett, Washington
Evergreen State College, Olympia, Washington
Great Falls Vocational-Technical Center, Great Falls, Montana
Judson Baptist College, Portland, Oregon
Kenai Peninsula Community College, Soldotna, Alaska
Ketchikan Community College, Ketchikan, Alaska
Kodiak Community College, Kodiak, Alaska
Kuskokwim Community College, Bethel, Alaska
Missoula Vocational-Technical Center, Missoula, Montana
Northern Nevada Community College, Elko, Nevada
Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, Washington
Ricks College, Rexburg, Idaho
Seattle University, Seattle, Washington
Skagit Valley College, Mt. Vernon, Washington
University of Alaska, Anchorage, Alaska
University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington

Fifteen postsecondary institutions had their accreditation reaffirmed on the basis of interim reports and visits:

Blue Mountain Community College, Pendleton, Oregon
Boise State University, Boise, Idaho
College of Southern Idaho, Twin Falls, Idaho
Dawson College, Glendive, Montana
Flathead Valley Community College, Kalispell, Montana
Idaho State University, Pocatello, Idaho
Lane Community College, Eugene, Oregon
Peninsula College, Port Angeles, Washington
Tacoma Community College, Tacoma, Washington
University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska
University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho
Utah Technical College, Provo, Utah
Utah Technical College, Salt Lake City, Utah
Weber State College, Ogden, Utah
Western Conservative Baptist Seminary, Portland, Oregon

Candidate for Accreditation. Candidate for Accreditation is an affiliated, nonaccredited relationship with the Commission. Only accredited institutions are members of the Association. Candidacy indicates that an institution is progressing toward accreditation. Attainment of the affiliate status does not assure accreditation.

Four postsecondary institutions received initial recognition as Candidates for Accreditation in 1979 on the basis of institutional self-studies and on-site evaluations:

Blackfeet Community College, Browning, Montana
Dull Knife Memorial College, Lame Deer, Montana
Northwest Community College, Nome, Alaska
Tanana Valley Community College, Fairbanks, Alaska

Six postsecondary institutions had their recognition as Candidates for Accreditation reaffirmed in 1979 on the basis of biennial progress reports and on-site visits:

Alaska Pacific University, Anchorage, Alaska
Colegio Cesar Chavez, Mt. Angel, Oregon
Lake Washington Vocational-Technical Institute, Kirkland, Washington
Sitka Community College, Sitka, Alaska
University of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska
University of Oregon Health Sciences Center, Portland, Oregon

One institution had its recognition as a Candidate for Accreditation removed for failure to respond to a show-cause order of the Commission on Colleges:

Prometheus College, Tacoma, Washington

Accreditation Actions Postponed. The Commission on Colleges postponed action on the review of the accreditation status of the following institutions pending further information:

City College of Seattle, Yakima site, Washington
College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho
Warner Pacific College, Portland, Oregon

Candidate for Accreditation Action Postponed. The Commission on Colleges postponed action on the review of candidate status of the following institution pending further information:

Inupiat University of the Arctic, Barrow, Alaska

Withdrawal from Membership. One institution voluntarily withdrew from membership in the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges because of closure:

Sulpician Seminary of the Northwest, Kenmore, Washington

Progress Reports. Progress reports were reviewed and accepted from nine member institutions:

City College, Seattle, Washington
College of Eastern Utah, Price, Utah
Helena Vocational-Technical Center, Helena, Montana
LDS Business College, Salt Lake City, Utah
Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon
Miles Community College, Miles City, Montana
Rogue Community College, Grants Pass, Oregon
Spokane Falls Community College, Spokane, Washington
Western Evangelical Seminary, Portland, Oregon

Appreciation Expressed. On behalf of the Commission on Colleges, Charles J. Flora, Chairman, expressed appreciation and presented certificates of appreciation to the following commission members who were completing their terms of membership:

Dr. Fred L. Esvelt, President, Columbia Basin College, Tri Cities, Washington
Dr. Arthur Kreisman, Director of Curricular Affairs, Southern Oregon State College, Ashland, Oregon
Dr. Robert K. Thomas, Academic Vice President, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah

Board of Trustees Representative. Dr. Richard C. Bowers, President, University of Montana, was elected as a representative of the Commission on Colleges on the Board of Trustees of the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges. Dr. Bowers replaces Dr. Arthur Kreisman who has completed his term on the Commission.

Approval for Review. At the request of the institution, approval was given by the Commission on Colleges to assist in the review of the administrative organization of the University of Nevada, Reno.

Financial Statement. The following auditor's report, balance sheet and financial statement for the 1978-79 fiscal year were approved:

Seattle, Washington
November 3, 1979

TO: The Officers and Board of Trustees
The Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges
The Commission on Colleges

We have examined the books and related records of the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges and the Commission on Colleges for the year ended August 31, 1979. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and included such tests of the accounting records and other such auditing procedures that we considered necessary and appropriate.

In our opinion, the accompanying statements present fairly the financial position of the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges and the Commission on Colleges as of August 31, 1979, and the results of operations for the year then ended. These statements were prepared on a basis consistent with the previous years.

James Schimanski
Auditor

Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges, Inc.
Commission on Colleges
Balance Sheet
August 31, 1979

ASSETS:

Cash in Banks:	
Pacific National Bank-checking account	$ 50,391.95
Pacific First Federal Savings:	
Passbook account	16,530.65
Savings certificate	25,746.82
Money market certificate	60,000.00
Accounts Receivable	75.45
Automobile-cost less depreciation	4,832.11
Prepaid Insurance Expense	2,163.00
Total Assets:	$159,739.98

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE:

FICA and Income Tax Withheld	$ 1,019.71
Prepaid Dues and Evaluations	75,650.00

Commission on Schools Share of 1978-79 Association Expenditures Carry-over Reserve	1,881.87
Commission on Colleges Fund Balance 8/31/79	81,188.40
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	$159,739.98

Savings accounts and certificates include interest paid to June 30, 1979.

Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges, Inc.
Commission on Colleges
Financial Statement
September 1, 1978 through August 31, 1979

Fund Balance, September 1, 1978		$ 38,046.97
Revenues:		
Dues and Application Fees	$120,440.00	
Evaluation and Reports	95,789.15	
Interest and Miscellaneous	6,732.83	
Total Revenues		222,961.98
Total Funds Available		$261,008.95
Expenditures:		
Executive Director, salary	$45,422.00	
Executive Director, office	2,371.16	
Executive Director, contingencies	1,165.12	
Associate Director, salary	835.78	
Professional Relations	10,429.59	
Commission Meetings	11,874.67	
Printing	1,616.91	
Chairman, office and travel	289.40	
Committee Activities	690.87	
Commission Members' Workshop	3,734.48	
Premiums on TIAA Annuity and Insurance	11,141.59	
Legal Expenses	1,835.23	
Payroll Taxes	1,749.71	
Secretary-Bookkeeper, salary	5,057.43	
Evaluations and Reports	72,408.38	
Automobile Maintenance and Operations	1,730.10	
Automobile Depreciation	850.00	
One-half, Association Expenses	6,618.13	
Total expenditures		179,820.55
Fund Balance, August 31, 1979		$ 81,188.40

The executive director noted that revenues exceeded expenditures for the first time in three years. The fund balance of $81,188.40 was considered a reasonable reserve in that such agencies seek to have a reserve equal to operating expenses for one year as a protection against unforeseen circumstances. It was also noted that reserve increases in 1978-79 resulted from the contributed services of Dr. James E. Brooks and particularly Dr. Leonard W. Rice in accomplishing much of the work of Dr. Barbara Iten, Associate Director, who took a leave of absence for the year.

Budget for 1979-80. Following is a review of estimated income and budget allocations for 1979-80.

Revenues:

Membership dues accounts receivable, September 1, 1979	$120,510
Fund Balance, August 31, 1979	81,188
Estimated evaluation fees after committee and report expenses paid, September 1, 1979-August 31, 1979	20,000
Total	$221,698

Allocations

Share of Association Budget	$ 8,500
Commission Chairman	400
Headquarters: Executive Director, salary	48,600
Associate Director, salary (¾ time)	24,000
Office Expense	2,500
Secretary-Bookkeeper, salary (½ of total)	5,400
Contingency	1,000
Professional Relations: Miscellaneous Meetings and Dues	1,200
COPA Dues ($500 + $65 per institution)	9,405
COPA Meetings	1,800
Commission Meetings: Autumn	6,500
Summer	6,500
Transportation: Automobile (depreciation)	1,500
Maintenance, operation, and insurance	1,800
Printing	1,800
Committee Activities	1,000
Committee Members' Workshop	4,000
Legal Assistance	2,000
Matching FICA (6.13% to $25,900 in 1980)	3,300
Premiums on TIAA/CREF Disability and Collective Life Insurance	300
TIAA/CREF Term Life Insurance: Executive Director	200

Premiums on TIAA/CREF Retirement: Executive Director (16%) 7,776
Associate Director (16%) 3,840
Secretary-Bookkeeper (16%) 864
Health and Accident Insurance: Executive Director 850

Associate Director .....-0-
Secretary-Bookkeeper..... -0-
Premium on Liability Insurance for Commissioners and Staff....1,500
Income and Expenses for Evaluations and Reports...Revolving Fund
$146,535

It was noted that allocations for the 1979-80 year reduced the fund balance by an estimated $5,327. There was a consensus that the inflation rate for 1979 would reach 13 percent and probably would not drop much below 10 percent in 1980.

Dues and Fee Schedules. Because of the inflation rate and because budget allocations for 1979-80 will cause a reduction in the Commission reserve, action was taken to increase the evaluation fee schedule by 15 percent and to recommend to the Delegate Assembly at the Annual Business Meeting on December 4, 1979, that the annual dues be increased by 15 percent, to become effective September 1, 1980. The last increase was approved in December 1977 and became effective September 1, 1978.

The schedules, revised to include the 15 percent increase for 1980-81, are as follows:

1980-81 Dues Schedule

FTE Enrollment	Dues
Less than 500	$ 530
500-999	700
1,000-1,999	880
2,000-3,999	1,050
4,000-5,999	1,220
6,000-9,999	1,440
More than 10,000	1,600

1980-81 Evaluation Fee Schedule

The evaluation fee schedule is for full-scale evaluations for accreditation with exception of institutions located in Alaska which are charged actual costs plus 15 percent for Commission expenses:

	1980-81
Three-day evaluations of junior, specialized or community colleges of less than 1,000 F.T.E. enrollment, or to four-year colleges less than 500 F.T.E. enrollment.	$2,960
Three-day evaluations of junior, specialized or community colleges of 1,000 to 5,000 F.T.E. enrollment, or to four-year and advanced degree granting institutions of 500 to 1,500 F.T.E. enrollment.	$4,170
Three-day evaluations of junior, specialized or community colleges of more than 5,000 F.T.E. enrollment, or to four-year and advanced degree granting institutions of 1,500 to 5,000 F.T.E. enrollment.	$5,610
Three- and four-day evaluations of four-year and advanced degree granting institutions of more than 5,000 F.T.E. enrollment.	$6,830

In case of special circumstances, where the institution operates extensive off-campus programs or requires additional evaluators, the Commission reserves the right to adjust committee evaluation fees to fit the circumstances. Approval of an adjustment is received in advance from the institution concerned.

A fee of $400 for each evaluator is charged for interim and candidate evaluations.

Mileage Allowance. The Commission voted to increase the personal automobile mileage allowance for Commission-related travel from 15 cents to 18 cents per mile effective December 1, 1979.

Policy Statement on General Education. The Commission reviewed the policy statement on "General Education Requirements in Specialized Programs" as published in the 1978 edition of the *Accreditation Handbook* on pages 77-78. After considerable discussion, Chairman Charles J. Flora was directed to appoint a committee to study and revise the statement. The committee is to give special attention to the requirements concerning the inclusion of general education in various types of degree and non-degree programs.

Accreditation of Institutions at a Higher Degree Level. The Commission reviewed the policy statement "Substantive Change" as published in the 1978 edition of the *Accreditation Handbook* on page 76 as it relates

to the offering of a higher degree level by an accredited institution. The policy statement was judged to be sufficiently clear regarding the need for a review of the institution's accredited status. The Commission then reviewed the Bylaws of the Northwest Association which state that it is the duty of each Commission to "set the terms of accreditation and to establish the fiscal year, September 1st to August 31st, in which the accreditation is effective." (Article VI, Section 8,d). The Commission adopted the following to be added to the policy statement on substantive change:

> An institution planning to offer a higher degree level will maintain its accredited status at the lower degree level(s). Application must be made for an informal candidate status for the higher degree level. The institution is to conduct a comprehensive self-study and be visited by a full evaluation committee the academic year following the graduation of the first class at the higher degree level. The effective date of accreditation at the higher degree level, when granted, will be September 1 of the academic year of the committee evaluation.

The Commission directed the staff to draft procedures for implementation of the policy statement on substantive change as it relates to the accreditation at a higher degree level. The procedures are to be considered at the June 1980 Commission meeting.

Follow-up on Evaluation of Commission Office. Reports were presented by Drs. Bemis and Iten on implementation of recommendations made by a committee in June 1979 for staffing and operating the Commission office:

1. Dr. Barbara Iten returned after a year's leave of absence on a three-quarter time basis as associate director of the Commission.

2. Need for additional secretarial help for two or three hours a day, three to five days per week has not been necessary because of the ability and efficiency of Mrs. Barbara Ott who was employed in February 1979, and because of access to the Stenographic Service Bureau at the University of Washington.

3. Additional office space for the Commission on Colleges is not currently available at the University of Washington. Although more space is needed, the situation is not critical. Should the University of Washington need to reassign the space now available to the Commission, that would be the time to find a larger facility.

4. A draft of a personnel policies statement on sick leave, vacation time, insurance coverage, and retirement benefits for Commission staff was discussed briefly and tabled for further discussion at the

June 1980 meeting. Mr. Robert G. Leonard offered to revise the statement prior to the June meeting.

Open General Session. An open general session was held on Sunday, December 2, from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. on matters of general concern in postsecondary accreditation. The topics which follow were discussed during the open general session.

Council on Postsecondary Accreditation. Dr. Charles M. Chambers, Vice President of COPA, reviewed the reorganization of the Council to include three staff members of accrediting agencies. Two new committees of the Council have been formed, one on finance and the other on recognition of accrediting agencies for membership. COPA has created two assemblies, one composed of institutional accrediting agencies and one made up of specialized accrediting agencies. The Executive Director of the Commission on Colleges of the Northwest Association, Dr. James F. Bemis, is chairman of the Assembly of Institutional Accrediting Agencies. Dr. Chambers summarized recent activities of COPA and identified many areas of concern relating to accreditation

Dr. James F. Bemis, Executive Director of the Commission on Colleges, serves as chairman of the COPA Task Force on Accreditation and Eligibility. He reviewed the process of recognition and the proposed set of revisions of the standards for eligibility. COPA considers it important for the postsecondary educational community to come forward as a united body to address issues related to accreditation and eligibility.

Mr. Robert G. Leonard, public member of the Commission on Colleges, reviewed a draft copy of the COPA policy statement on "Accreditation and the Public Interest." Mr. Leonard, in consultation with the other public members of the Commission, was authorized to analyze the draft copy and respond on behalf of the Commission.

Task Force on Accreditation Standards. Dr. Leonard W. Rice, Chairman of the Task Force on Accreditation Standards, reviewed the proposed changes to the draft on revisions to three standards for accreditation considered by the Commission at its June 1979 meeting. The Task Force was originally established by the Commission following its December 1978 meeting in response to a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Washington Friends of Higher Education. This resolution recommended that the standards by which institutions are admitted to membership be altered so as to make them more specific to the end that certain factors which can be measured quantitatively would be present before an institution could be accredited. The resolution specified ownership of a full-service library and a physical plant and employment of a full-time core faculty.

The Task Force concluded that a great deal of specificity already exists in the Commission statements on standards and that the standards of the Commission written so as to stress quality judgments are defensible and in harmony with the printed standards of other regional associations. The Task Force observed two difficulties, however: (1) Since judgments based on quality are sometimes disputable and since proof of either quality or lack of quality as regards educational outcomes is difficult, committees and the Commission itself may sometimes be put on the defensive and so err on the side of acceptance. Such difficulties are heightened by the ever-present threat of legal action by an aggrieved institution. (2) Problems sometimes arise not because standards lack specificity but because of other difficulties evaluators face. A review of the standards as written shows them to be very specific as regards points of criticism having to do with instructional staff, off-campus programs, instructional support, and awarding of credit. The problem appears to be that the standards as written may not be carefully attended to, given the pressures and time constraints on committees.

In an effort to shift the burden of proof from committees and from the Commission and place it upon institutions which own neither a library or a physical plant and which have no core faculty but which still assert that they carry on respectable educational programs, the Task Force recommended additions to Standard VII, Instructional Staff; Standard IV, Library; and Standard III, Physical Plant, Materials and Equipment. Each change would inform the institution without a full-time core faculty, without its own library, or without its own physical plant that it must demonstrate clearly and definitively that its students are being well served and its programs are of good quality without it.

The Commission, in accordance with Article VI, Section 8, paragraph (a), of the Northwest Association Bylaws, voted to recommend to the Delegate Assembly at the Annual Business Meeting on December 4, 1979 that the following additions be approved to Standards III, IV, and VII, to become effective September 1, 1980:

Standard III. Physical Plant, Materials and Equipment

When an institution does not have its own campus but rents instructional facilities, or when an institution does have a campus but rents facilities away from campus so as to extend its programs into the community, it must demonstrate that the facilities so used are instructionally adequate, especially where laboratories, specialized instructional equipment, and library resources are known to be necessary for acceptable programs, particularly graduate programs.

Standard IV. Library

> Occasionally, an institution will make library services available to students and faculty through specific arrangements with another institution or other agencies where the holdings and services are adequate to support the programs and capable of maintaining an adequate level of support. In such cases, it is incumbent upon the institution to demonstrate that these arrangements are capable of sustaining an adequate level of support in the foreseeable future and meeting the needs of prospective program changes and additions. All institutions that extend programs off campus must demonstrate that library services fully adequate to the programs are conveniently available and are in fact used by students and faculty.

Standard VII. Instructional Staff

> Institutions commonly employ some part-time faculty to achieve various purposes, but a core of full-time instructional faculty with major professional commitment to the institution and with appropriate professional qualifications for the programs offered is deemed essential. Where such a core faculty does not exist, the institution must demonstrate clearly and definitively that the students and the institution itself are being well served without it.

Appeals Policy and Procedure. The Commission on Colleges at its June 1979 meeting discussed the policy of the Northwest Association governing the reconsideration of decisions. Commission members were concerned that the policy granted to a Board of Review the power to reverse a decision without further reference to the Commission. Or, the Board could substitute its judgment for that of the Commission. There appeared to be a consensus that the policy should be revised to provide for further reference to the Commission. Assistance of the Commission's attorney, Mr. William J. Hennessey, was to be sought in drafting a revised appeals procedure for consideration at the December 1979 meeting.

The Commission considered a draft copy of a revised procedure. An explanatory letter from Mr. Hennessey was included with the draft. After discussion, the Commission voted to recommend the revised appeals procedure, as amended, to the Board of Trustees of the Northwest Association for adoption.

Following is the recommended Appeals Procedure:

APPEALS POLICY AND PROCEDURE

If an institution is aggrieved by an action of the Commission on

Schools, the Commission on Colleges, or the delegate assembly of the Northwest Association, its governing board may appeal such an action within thirty (30) calendar days of notice thereof to the President of the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges. Among the actions which are appealable are:

1. Denial of candidacy
2. Removal of candidacy
3. Denial of membership (accreditation)
4. Removal of membership (accreditation)

An appeal shall be based on one or more of the following grounds:

1. There were errors and omissions in carrying out prescribed procedures on the part of the evaluation team and/or the Commission.

2. There was demonstrable bias or prejudice on the part of one or more members of the evaluation team or Commission which significantly affected the decision.

3. The evidence before the Commission or the delegate assembly of the Northwest Association at the time of the decision was materially in error.

4. The decision of the Commission or the delegate assembly of the Northwest Association was not adequately supported by the facts before it at the time or it was contrary to substantial weight of evidence before the Commission.

The notice of intention to appeal shall set forth in writing the specific grounds for the request, and a statement of the reasons for each ground, along with any other relevant statements or documents the institution desires to include. Upon appeal, the prior status of the institution, if any, shall be restored pending disposition of the appeal.

The request for a hearing shall be accompanied by a deposit to cover the necessary costs of the appeal, the amount to be specified by the Board of Trustees of the Northwest Association ($1,500 as of January 1, 1980). Expenses include primarily travel, board, and lodging of the Appeal Board. The institution shall be provided a statement of the expenses incurred. Unused funds shall be returned. The appropriate Commission and the institution will each assume its own expenses in preparing and presenting its position.

In handling properly filed appeals, the President of the Northwest Association shall appoint a special five-member Appeal Board to

consider the grievance. No member of an Appeal Board shall be a current member of a Commission or the Board of Trustees of the Northwest Association, or shall have served on an evaluation team to the aggrieved institution.

The President of the Northwest Association shall also set the date, time, and place of the meeting of the Appeal Board at least twenty (20) calendar days in advance and so notify the parties concerned in writing. If the institution plans to call witnesses at the hearing, it shall provide the President of the Northwest Association with all the names and positions at least five (5) calendar days before the meeting.

The Appeal Board shall act within the following limitations:

1. Nothing below shall be construed to grant the Appeal Board the authority to supersede the Bylaws of the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges. For example, an Appeal Committee could not reverse a decision of a Commission to deny membership or reverse a decision of the delegate assembly to remove an institution from membership since the authority to grant membership resides with the Commissions and the delegate assembly has the authority to remove membership by specific provisions in the Bylaws of the Northwest Association.

2. The Appeal Board can affirm an adverse decision either on the basis of the evidence available to a Commission or the delegate assembly, or on the basis of that evidence plus any additional evidence presented at the appeal.

3. The Appeal Board can remand for reconsideration, either on the basis of the evidence available to the Commission or the delegate assembly, or on the basis of that evidence plus any additional evidence presented at the appeal.

4. In the event an adverse decision is remanded, the matter is returned to the appropriate Commission. The prior status of the institution, if any, is restored pending disposition of the matter.

The Appeal Board meeting shall be conducted as follows:

1. The Chairperson, as appointed by the President of the Northwest Association, shall preside and act to maintain decorum. He/she shall insure that the participants have a reasonable opportunity to be heard and to present all relevant oral and written evidence. The chairperson may limit presentation of evidence to avoid repetition. He/she shall have the right to vote and the authority and discretion to rule on questions which pertain to the conduct of the hearing.

2. This is not an adversary proceeding. The institution does not have the right to cross-examine individuals such as the staff or members of the evaluation team or of the Commission. The institution does have the right to be represented by counsel, to present oral or written testimony, to specify disagreement with the decision, to request reasons for the decision, and to present additional evidence which may have been discovered after the determination by the Commission or delegate assembly. The Commission shall have the right to delegate up to five of its members to be present.

3. A secretary shall record minutes of the meeting. If either party wishes a court reporter to prepare a record of the hearing, the requesting party shall bear the cost and provide a copy of the report to the other party.

4. All of the oral and written evidence shall be considered by the Board in relation to specific grounds of the appeal.

Within ten (10) days following the meeting of the Appeal Board, its report shall be filed with the President of the Northwest Association.

The report shall include a final judgment of the Board and the reasons on which the judgment was based. The decision of the Board shall be final.

The President of the Northwest Association shall mail copies of the report to the Commission and to the institution. If the decision of the Appeal Board is to remand for reconsideration, the prior status of the institution shall be continued pending disposition of the reconsideration.

Western Association of Graduate Schools. The Commission reviewed and discussed the following resolution adopted by the Western Association of Graduate Schools at its annual meeting in 1979 and forwarded to the Commission:

Whereas the current meeting and past ones have indicated the concern of a majority of the membership on the issue of accreditation; therefore be it

Resolved that WAGS through its Executive Committee express its continuing interest in and concern for maintaining quality in Graduate Education by doing the following:

1. Request through the staffs of the appropriate regional accrediting associations a meeting of its representatives directly with

Accrediting Commission members to discuss concerns about accreditation standards and procedures and ways in which WAGS can be helpful.

2. Continue to utilize a committee to study accreditation standards and procedures for institutions with graduate programs, and to develop specific recommendations on these matters to present to this association and to the regional accreditation associations.

The Western Association of Graduate Schools through its president posed the three following questions to the Commission on Colleges:

1. Graduate deans should regularly be included on evaluation teams whenever graduate programs are being reviewed. Would your Commission support this as a matter of policy?

2. Current standards and criteria for graduate programs, especially at the M.A. level, may need to be re-examined and strengthened where appropriate. We realize you have already done some work in this area, but WAGS would like to play some sort of liaison role between your commission and the Graduate Schools. Would your Commission work with a WAGS committee to consider these matters?

3. The whole question of off-campus activity at the graduate level needs attention and evaluation including instances of a regionally accredited institution offering programs in another accrediting region.

It has been the policy of the Commission to include a graduate dean or someone who has had such experience on evaluation teams to institutions offering a significant number of graduate programs. The Commission judged that it would not be feasible to require that a graduate dean be assigned to an evaluation team when the institution offers a limited number of graduate programs. The Commission wished to assure the Western Association of Graduate Deans that any suggestions they may make will be reviewed and the Commission will be pleased to work with them.

Suggested Revision of Self-Study Guide for Libraries and Learning Resources. Dr. John A. Davis, Director of Instructional Media Services at Washington State University, presented a suggested revision of the self-study guide for libraries and learning resources. The revision was developed by the Northwest College and University Council for the Management of Educational Technology. The Commission reviewed the document. A committee will be appointed to study the document further and report back to the Commission at the June 1980 meeting.

Arizona Board of Regents - North Central Association - Western Association. Dr. Ellis E. McCune, Chairman of the Accrediting Commission for Senior Colleges and Universities of the Western Association, reviewed the interest expressed by five of six Arizona senior institutions in becoming part of the region served by the Senior Commission of the Western Association. The institutions are currently members of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. Although meetings have been held between the interested parties and much has been written, there is no schedule or plan for proceeding with the change in Association membership. Dr. McCune emphasized that the Western Association is not proselytizing institutions outside the Western region. The request had come from the Arizona Board of Regents.

Draft of Regulations. Dr. James F. Bemis reviewed with Commission members a draft of the Regulations to Implement the Washington State Educational Services Registration Act of 1979. Mr. Robert G. Leonard was appointed to represent the Commission at a public hearing on the revised draft to be held Wednesday, December 5, at Highline Community College.

Future Meetings. The following meetings of the Commission on Colleges are scheduled in 1980:

June 18-20	Missoula, Montana
December 6-9	Hilton Hotel, Portland, Oregon

Dr. Richard C. Bowers is making arrangements for the June meeting in Missoula.

Mr. Robert G. Leonard visited two motels on the Oregon coast whose representatives had requested an opportunity to host the June meeting in 1981. Dr. James F. Bemis reported on the interest of the Downtowner Hotel, Boise, Idaho , and the Ridpath Hotel, Spokane, Washington, in hosting the meeting. It was decided that the June 1981 meeting will be at the Inn at Spanish Head, Lincoln City, Oregon.

Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned at 5:00 p.m. on Sunday, December 2, 1979.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETING

Saturday, December 1, 1979

The meeting was called to order by President Robert W. Coonrod following the customary dinner. All members were present.

Staff in attendance were:

G. Don Fossatti, Executive Director, Commission on Schools, NASC

Barbara Ott, Secretary-Bookkeeper, NASC

Guests present were:

Ronald S. Pugsley, Chief, Accrediting Agency Evaluation Branch, Division of Eligibility and Agency Evaluation, Bureau of Higher and Continuing Education, U.S. Office of Education

Otis H. Shao, Associate Executive Director, Accrediting Commission for Senior Colleges and Universities, Western Association of Schools and Colleges

Minutes Approved. The minutes of the December 1978 meeting were approved as published in the *Proceedings*.

President Pro Tem. President Robert W. Coonrod announced that he would be on sabbatical leave from January through August 1980 and out of the region much of the time. The Board elected Stowell Johnstone, First Vice President of the Northwest Association, as President *pro tem* during Dr. Coonrod's absence.

Report of the Commission on Colleges. Chairman Charles J. Flora in reviewing the activities of the College Commission brought attention to several community colleges in the region that were seeking recognition. Financial support through recent Federal legislation for postsecondary institutions on Indian reservations might encourage the establishment of a significant number of these community colleges.

Concern was expressed over increased expenses. Airline fare increases totaled 30 percent in 1979. The overall inflation rate for the year would reach 13 percent, and the rate for 1980 would probably not drop much below 10 percent. Because the fund balance of the College Commission would probably be reduced by more than $5,000 at the end of the fiscal year, and because of the predicted inflation rate, the Commission was recommending that the delegate assembly approve a 15 percent increase in annual dues for postsecondary institutions for the 1980-81 year. The Board of Trustees acted to recommend approval.

Report of the Commission on Schools. Alfred Rasp stated that attention should be paid to the problem of high schools dropping accreditation. It was noted that all public high schools in the city of Seattle had dropped their membership. President Coonrod suggested that the Commission on Colleges consider the problem at its June 18-20 meeting in Missoula, Montana, that representatives of the School Commission be invited to brief the College Commission, and that a report be brought back to the Board of Trustees at its 1980 meeting.

Stowell Johnstone reported that the School Commission had experienced significant increases in expenses and was recommending an annual dues increase of $25 for each member school. The Board of Trustees acted to recommend to the delegate assembly that the $25 increase be approved at the Annual Business Meeting.

Report of the Executive Secretary-Treasurer. Copies of the liability insurance policy for 1979-80 were provided members of the Board. The coverage and premium remain the same as the 1978-79 policy.

Personal automobile expense for Association business has been reimbursed at 15 cents per mile. The Commission on Colleges took action to raise the mileage allowance to 18 cents effective December 1, 1979. The Commission on Schools was to consider an increase at its meeting on December 2, 1979. It was anticipated that the 18 cent figure would be approved. The Board took action that if the School Commission approved a higher rate, the Association allowance would be the higher figure. As a consequence of the discussion and action, Arthur Kreisman suggested that the agenda of the two Commissions be coordinated so that if differences of opinion arise on policies and procedures, they could be presented and dealt with more effectively by the Board. Secretary Bemis noted that this would require the Board to meet later during the annual meeting.

The 1978-79 financial statements and reports from licensed independent auditors for the Northwest Association, the Commission on Colleges and the Commission on Schools were presented and formally approved by the Board.

The following 1979-80 budget for the Northwest Association was recommended by the Budget Committee and approved by the Board of Trustees:

Printing	$ 4,000
Postage and Supplies	1,000
President's Expense	400
Board of Trustees	500
Annual Meeting	1,000

Professional Relations	1,000
Research and Service (Newsletter)	1,000
Salaries: Secretary-Bookkeeper	5,400
Executive Secretary	1,800
FICA (Social Security)	400
State Industrial Insurance	200
Contingency	300
Total	$17,000

Proposed Revisions to the Standards for the Accreditation of Post-secondary Institutions. Charles J. Flora, Chairman of the Commission on Colleges, reviewed the background of the proposed revisions and stated they would become effective on September 1, 1980 if approved by the delegate assembly at the Annual Business Meeting on December 4, 1979.

Draft of Revised Appeals Policy and Procedure. Chairman Flora and Executive Director Bemis of the College Commission gave background information on the draft copy of a revised Appeals Policy and Procedure. It was noted that under the revised statement an Appeal Board could no longer substitute its judgment for that of a Commission. Provision is made for further reference to the appropriate Commission. Mr. William J. Hennessey, legal counsel for the Association, prepared a response which was very supportive of the revision and suggested two changes which the College Commission accepted. The College Commission acted to recommend adoption of the revised statement, as amended, by the Board of Trustees. Ronald S. Pugsley of the U.S. Office of Education commented that he thought the remand concept as provided for in the proposed revision was an important one and that the Hennessey suggestions were good.

Alfred Rasp, School Commission representative of the Board, suggested that someone from outside the Association be included on an Appeal Board appointed by the President. The proposed revision does not preclude such an appointment. Secretary Bemis stated the current policy does not provide for a representative from outside the Association, and that of the three appeal boards appointed in recent years, there was no objection or concern raised by any party about an unfair or partial board or hearing. President Coonrod stated that an *ad hoc* committee of the Association would be appointed to review the revision recommended by the Commission on Colleges and to report back to the Board of Trustees at the December 1980 meeting.

Council of Regional School Accrediting Commissions (CORSAC). Don Fossatti, immediate past chairman of CORSAC, reported that the Association for the Advancement of International Education (AAIE) had suggested to CORSAC that more regional associations be involved in

the evaluations of overseas schools. At the April CORSAC meeting, a set of guidelines was approved which the six regional associations could use in the evaluation of schools overseas. Such schools may now take bids for accreditation services from regional associations. This action does not affect the Northwest Association since its activities are limited to the seven Northwest states.

Mr. Fossatti also reported that, at the August 1979 CORSAC meeting, the existing boundaries of the six regional associations were affirmed and that the resolution of the Western Association permitting its three commissions to operate anywhere outside the region was strongly opposed.

Council on Postsecondary Accreditation (COPA). Charles J. Flora, a member of the COPA Board, noted the reorganization of the COPA Board which includes three staff members of accrediting agencies for the first time. Two new assemblies have also been established, one composed of institutional accrediting bodies, and the second made up of specialized accrediting agencies.

James Bemis reported on the COPA Task Force on Accreditation and Eligibility which was appointed in January 1979 in response to several drafts of revisions to the standards of the Commissioner of Education for recognizing accrediting agencies. Work of the Task Force was broadened in July 1979 when the administration of H.E.W. proposed the link between accreditation and eligibility for participation in Federal programs be severed. Through concerted efforts by many, the link was not severed and the Federal statute remains unchanged. Apparently, there will be more hearings on the matter in the spring. In order for the educational community to be more united on the issues, the COPA Board acted at its October 1979 meeting to increase representation on the Task Force to include several representatives of institutional based associations. The expanded Task Force plans to meet early in 1980.

Far West Council on Accreditation. The background on the proposed confederation was reviewed briefly. A chronology of meetings and events was prepared by James F. Bemis as requested by the Far West Council at its March 14, 1979 meeting and published in the Autumn 1979 "Newsletter" of the Northwest Association.

A new dimension was added to the confederation attempts with the Board of Regents of the University of Arizona seeking the transfer of accreditation of five senior colleges and universities in Arizona from the North Central Association to the Western Association. The Board of Trustees of the Western Association passed a resolution that would accommodate the transfer. The resolution caused concern among the regional associations that such a move had implications for institutions

to begin playing regions off against one another. Otis Shao, Associate Executive Director of Western's Senior Commission, commented that there is a functional linkage between Arizona and Western institutions. He emphasized that the resolution applied only to the Arizona request and that the Western Association was not proselytizing. Don Fossatti repeated CORSAC's reaffirmation of the regional boundary lines. Alfred Rasp suggested a committee to study the regional boundaries.

1980 Annual Meeting. The 1980 Annual Meeting will be held at the Portland Hilton Hotel, December 6-9, 1980. Don W. James, Portland School District Area II Superintendent, will be in charge of advance registration and local arrangements. President *pro tem* Johnstone will appoint a committee to select a theme and plan the program.

1981 Annual Meeting. Six proposals for the 1981 Annual Meeting were considered. Either Portland or Reno was considered the best site. In Portland, the Hilton Hotel proposal was judged best. In Reno, the choice was between the MGM Grand and Harrah's, with Harrah's favored provided the Secretary-Treasurer could negotiate comparable rates. Secretary Bemis reported he had scheduled a meeting with officials of Harrah's Hotel and would report back to the Board by mail.

Executive Secretary-Treasurer. James F. Bemis was reappointed Secretary-Treasurer for 1980.

Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned by President Coonrod at 10:10 p.m.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
Tuesday, December 4, 1979

The meeting was called to order by President Robert W. Coonrod at 8:45 a.m. in Ballroom A of the Hilton Hotel in Portland, Oregon, with more than a quorum of delegates present.

Program Planning Committee. The following members of the 1979 Program Planning Committee were commended for their work in arranging an excellent program:

Dr. Don W. James, Area II Superintendent, Portland School District, Portland, Oregon, Chairman
Mr. Ellsworth E. Mayer, Dean of Academic Planning and Research, Blue Mountain Community College, Pendleton, Oregon
Dr. Alfred Rasp, Director of Testing and Evaluation, State Department of Public Instruction, Olympia, Washington
Dr. Burton J. Williams, Dean, School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Central Washington University, Ellensburg, Washington

Report of the Commission on Schools. Chairman Stowell Johnstone reported for the Commission on Schools. Reports from member and prospective member schools were examined by reviewing committees. A total of 350 delegates participated in the review process. The following actions of the review committees were approved by the Commission on Schools and reported to the Delegate Assembly:

The *Approved* Schools Committee reported the following number of members by states as *Approved:*

Alaska	46	Oregon	205
Idaho	89	Utah	93
Montana	86	Washington	151
Nevada	54	Total	724

The *Advised* Schools Committee reported the following number of members by states as *Advised:*

Alaska	1	Oregon	9
Idaho	39	Utah	6
Montana	26	Washington	19
Nevada	3	Total	103

The *Warned* Schools Committee reported the following number of members by states as *Warned:*

Alaska	1	Oregon	0
Idaho	3	Utah	0
Montana	4	Washington	1
Nevada	0	Total	9

The *New Schools* Committee reported the following number of members by states as *New Schools:*

Alaska	7	Oregon	7
Idaho	2	Utah	1
Montana	2	Washington	8
Nevada	0	Total	27

Sixteen member schools were reported as *Dropped:*

Alaska	0	Oregon	2
Idaho	2	Utah	0
Montana	4	Washington	8
Nevada	0	Total	16

Note: Names of new schools admitted and schools dropped are reported in the Directory section of the *Proceedings*.

Total number of schools accredited in 1978-79: 826

Total number of schools accredited in 1979-80: 837

Annual Dues Increase for School Members. Stowell Johnstone, chairman of the Commission on Schools, announced that in order to keep pace with cost inflation and to make it possible for the Commission on Schools to promote its dedicated activities and maintain customary services an increase in annual dues assessment is required.

Johnstone's motion to increase annual dues for schools from $100 to $125 was presented on order of the Commission and approved by the Board of Trustees. The motion was properly seconded and approved by the Delegate Assembly to be effective September 1, 1980.

Report of the Commission on Colleges. Chairman Charles J. Flora reported the following actions of the Commission on Colleges:

Twenty postsecondary institutions were accredited for the first time or had their accreditation reaffirmed in 1979 on the basis of self-studies and full-scale evaluations:

Anchorage Community College, Anchorage, Alaska
Billings Vocational-Technical Center, Billings, Montana
Central Washington University, Ellensburg, Washington
College of Great Falls, Great Falls, Montana
Everett Community College, Everett, Washington
Evergreen State College, Olympia, Washington
Great Falls Vocational-Technical Center, Great Falls, Montana
Judson Baptist College, Portland, Oregon
Kenai Peninsula Community College, Soldotna, Alaska
Ketchikan Community College, Ketchikan, Alaska
Kodiak Community College, Kodiak, Alaska
Kuskokwim Community College, Bethel, Alaska
Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, Washington
Missoula Vocational-Technical Center, Missoula, Montana
Northern Nevada Community College, Elko, Nevada
Ricks College, Rexburg, Idaho
Seattle University, Seattle, Washington
Skagit Valley College, Mt. Vernon, Washington
University of Alaska, Anchorage, Alaska
University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington

Fifteen postsecondary institutions had their accreditation reaffirmed on the basis of interim reports and visits in 1979:

Blue Mountain Community College, Pendleton, Oregon
Boise State University, Boise, Idaho
College of Southern Idaho, Twin Falls, Idaho
Dawson College, Glendive, Montana
Flathead Valley Community College, Kalispell, Montana
Idaho State University, Pocatello, Idaho
Lane Community College, Eugene, Oregon
Peninsula College, Port Angeles, Washington
Tacoma Community College, Tacoma, Washington
University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska
University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho
Utah Technical College, Provo, Utah
Utah Technical College, Salt Lake City, Utah
Weber State College, Ogden, Utah
Western Conservative Baptist Seminary, Portland, Oregon

Four postsecondary institutions were recognized as Candidates for Accreditation for the first time in 1979:

Blackfeet Community College, Browning, Montana
Dull Knife Memorial College, Lame Deer, Montana
Northwest Community College, Nome, Alaska
Tanana Valley Community College, Fairbanks, Alaska

Six postsecondary institutions had their Candiate for Accreditation status reaffirmed in 1979 on the basis of biennial reports and visits:

Alaska Pacific University, Anchorage, Alaska
Colegio Cesar Chavez, Mt. Angel, Oregon
Lake Washington Vocational-Technical Institute, Kirkland, Washington
Sitka Community College, Sitka, Alaska
University of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska
University of Oregon Health Sciences Center, Portland, Oregon

One institution had its recognition as a Candidate for Accreditation removed for failure to respond to a show-cause order of the Commission on Colleges:

Prometheus College, Tacoma, Washington

One institution voluntarily withdrew from membership in the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges because of closure:

Sulpician Seminary of the Northwest, Kenmore, Washington

Annual Dues of Postsecondary Institutions. Chairman Charles J. Flora reported that the College Commission projected significant increases in operating expenses in the 1979-80 budget. An increase of 15 percent in dues was recommended by the Commission on Colleges. It was moved, seconded and passed that the dues for member postsecondary institutions and Candidates for Accreditation be increased as follows, effective September 1, 1980:

F.T.E. Enrollment	*Dues*	
0-499	from $ 460	to $ 530
500-999	610	700
1,000-1,999	770	880
2,000-3,999	910	1,050
4,000-5,999	1,060	1,220
6,000-9,999	1,220	1,400
10,000-over	1,390	1,600

Revision of Standards for Accreditation. The Commission on Colleges recommended approval of additions to the following standards for the accreditation of Postsecondary institutions:

Standard III, Physical Plant, Materials and Equipment
Standard IV, Library
Standard VII, Instructional Staff

A complete text of the additions to the Standards can be found in the Minutes of the Commission on Colleges, on pages 56-57. It was moved, seconded and passed by the Delegate Assembly that the additions to the Standards be accepted.

Association Finances. Executive Secretary-Treasurer James F. Bemis reported that the accounts of the two Commissions and the Association had been audited by qualified public accountants. The audited financial statements had been reviewed and approved by the Commissions and the Board of Trustees. The following statement for the Northwest Association as prepared by the auditor was presented:

Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges, Inc.
Statement of Expenditures
September 1, 1978 through August 31, 1979

	BUDGET	*ACTUAL*
Printing	$ 3,800.00	$ 3,906.96
Postage and Supplies	1,000.00	954.60
President's Expenses	350.00	420.67
Board of Trustees	500.00	147.10
Annual Meeting	1,000.00	(994.93)
Professional Relations	750.00	744.00
Research and Service Committee	1,000.00	326.31
Salaries: Secretary-Bookkeeper	5,600.00	5,057.42
Executive Secretary-Treasurer	1,800.00	1,800.00
FICA Tax	450.00	363.53
Washington State Industrial Insurance	200.00	40.60
Contingency	550.00	470.00
Total Expenditures	$17,000.00	13,236.26
Commission on Schools	$ 8,500.00	8,500.00
Commission on Colleges	8,500.00	6,618.13
Total	$17,000.00	15,118.13
Overpayment of the Commission on Schools applied on the 1979-80 budget		$1,881.87

The financial report as presented was accepted.

Report of the Nominating Committee. Dr. Francis J. Kerins, President, Carroll College, Helena, Montana, reported as chairman of the Nominating Committee. Other members of the committee were:

H. Paul Castleberry, Professor of Political Science, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington
Robert Foard, Principal, Earl Wooster High School, Reno, Nevada
William O'Neal, Principal, Springfield High School, Springfield, Oregon

Raymond L. Stone, Dean of the College, North Idaho College, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

The terms are for three years unless otherwise noted.

Officers:

Second Vice President and Chairman of the Commission on Colleges.
Charles J. Flora, Director of Aquatic Studies, Western Washington University, Bellingham, Washington

Commission on Schools:

Alaska—James Broschat, Principal, Sitka High School, Sitka
Idaho—Francis Rist, Supervisor, Educational Audits, State Department of Education, Boise
Montana—James Burk, Director, Instructional Services, State Department of Public Instruction, Helena
Nevada—James H. Bean, Director, Curriculum and Instruction, Nevada Department of Education, Carson City (two years)
—Ralph Cadwallader, Associate Superintendent for Secondary Schools, Clark County School District, Las Vegas
Oregon—Clarence Mellbye, Director, Standardization/Accreditation, State Department of Education, Salem
Utah—S. Thomas Lawson, Principal, Kanab High School, Kanab
Washington—Alfred Rasp, Director, Testing and Evaluation, Office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Olympia

Commission on Colleges:

Richard C. Bowers, President, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana
Robert L. Bowlin, Dean of Students, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon
Ramon F. LaGrandeur, President, Spokane Community College, Spokane, Washington
Robert G. Leonard, Public Representative, Seattle, Washington
Ralph M. Sayre, Professor of History, College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho
Emerson Shuck, Professor of English, Eastern Washington University, Cheney, Washington
Richard M. Swenson, Vice Provost for Academic Affairs, Utah State University, Logan, Utah

President Coonrod asked for nominations from the floor. There being none, it was moved, seconded and passed that the nominations be closed and that the persons nominated by the Nominating Committee be elected.

President Pro Tem. President Coonrod announced that he will be on sabbatical leave from January until September, 1980. The Board of Trustees elected Stowell Johnstone, First Vice President of the Northwest Association, to serve as president *pro tem* during President Coonrod's absence.

1980 Annual Meeting. The 1980 Annual Meeting will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Portland, Oregon, December 6-9, 1980.

Adjournment. The business meeting adjourned at 9:20 a.m.

Addendum. In 1979, an Appeal Board appointed by President Robert W. Coonrod reversed a decision of the Commission on Colleges and granted recognition to Griffin College, Seattle, Washington, as a Candidate for Accreditation. This action was not reported to the Delegate Assembly at the Annual Business Meeting. Mr. J. Michael Griffin, President of Griffin College, requested that its recognition be included in the official minutes.

The Humane Administrator

Leonard W. Rice
President Emeritus
Oregon College of Education

Let me begin my subject, the Humane Administrator, by stating a basic assumption. I assume that whether one looks at things from a pragmatic point of view or from the point of view of well-anchored ethical principles, administrators should be humane. The principled person would say that we are ethically obliged to be humane, and the pragmatist would say that humane administration gets positive results. Time was when certain employees were called "hands" — hired hands. The expression was degrading and also unproductive. People don't respond creatively or responsibly when they sense that they are considered as mere functions, the function of driving a bus, typing a letter, or teaching a class.

It goes without saying, I believe, that humane treatment creates trust, gives a sense of security, and promotes goodwill and that these things create an atmosphere which nurtures creativity, spontaneity, and a community sense of responsibility for the success of the educational enterprise. It could be that I place too much store on a feeling of security. It could be, as some insist, that fear is healthy because it prods the otherwise complacent into activity. It could be, but I haven't noticed it that way.

A fundamental characteristic of a humane administrator, in my judgment, is civility. One of the things he should do is nurture a community in which civility is a primary value. The value I hear educators articulate most is freedom, or academic freedom as we educators call it. But this precious and fragile thing called academic freedom can exist within an academic community only if there is substantial civility. Incivility easily destroys it.

During the last two decades or so, it appears to me, many threats to academic freedom have come from within the educational community itself rather than from outside. Coarse manners, foul language, and crude harrassment of persons on the campuses can destroy the openness to unorthodox ideas and the tolerance for diversity which are fundamental to academic freedom. I regret the debasement of manners and the growth and acceptance of bad language so evident in our society and in the schools in recent years. It is foolish, I think, to relate such things to "greater frankness," "more honest," and "less hypocrisy" as done by those who try to justify this movement.

I also regret the growth of confrontational politics in the schools and our acceptance of an industrial model of adversarial labor-management relationships. I don't mean to spend time whipping unionization; that would be like throwing rocks at a bus already passed. I simply note that we have paid a heavy price for some new management relationships

wherein we define each other as adversaries and then, naturally, behave toward each other accordingly. This style also makes necessary the emergence of new kinds of persons on boards, in administration, and as leaders of teacher organizations — persons who are hard and unfeeling, who exploit any weakness they can create or find, and who are adept in exchanging insults.

What this means for my argument for civil, considerate, humane administration I do not presently know. What I trust is that further reflection throughout our profession upon the essentially cooperative nature of the educational enterprise and some wiser leadership in the future which stresses inclusiveness rather than divisiveness will modify for the better what we now appear to be into with both feet — confrontational politics and adversarial management-labor relationships.

In the meantime, I have several ideas about how to be humane and how not to be and about some of the ambiguities a humane administrator must cope with.

Humane impulses should be exercised against the background of considerable realism regarding human motivation, limitations, and potential. I think most of us know what happens to the sentimental "good guy" who comes into administration sky blue. He has a formula: love is always the answer — be nice to everybody and everybody will be nice in return. He tries to give everybody whatever he asks for, ignoring consistency and long-term implications. Reality inevitably catches up with him, and the organization for which he is responsible degenerates. Fifteen-minute coffee breaks stretch into forty-five. The shiftless and conniving are rewarded the same as the productive.

No administrator can avoid some actions which bring pain to someone. Not everyone whose ego requires that he be promoted should be promoted. Some people have to be dismissed, and only a few of such persons will say, "Thank you." Liars, gossips, and troublemakers may respond to gentle counseling. But sometimes their behavior is so deeply rooted in years of experience in which it has been rewarded that it takes a fairly sharp bump on the nose for them to get the signal that there must be a change. Kindness can't mean refusal to administer such a bump.

An inescapable obligation of administration is to exercise significant responsibility for determining what will be rewarded and what won't. Retreat from such responsibility is moral weakness, as is refusal to distinguish between right and wrong behavior — as if man does or can live in an intellectual world of such moral anarchy that present, personal impulse is our only guide and no one can make a judgment for anyone except himself. An administrator should have some convictions about what is good and bad education and what is ethical and unethical behavior. If his administrative behavior doesn't reflect his values through approval and disapproval, he will create confusion and insecurity.

Being humane can't mean being weak.

Two important qualities which I think go together are capacity to

tolerate some ambiguity and a sense of where the line is between stifling and costly oversupervision and sloppy undersupervision. I don't think anyone can know just where that line is every time, especially because it shifts with changing circumstances. In my administrative experience, I made mistakes in both directions. The inhumane person, I think, will continually push toward more supervision and tighter and tighter management. To him, progress will always be in that direction. The humane administrator will have no such clarity about one way's always being right. He will constantly ask himself questions for which he can't get immediate and clear-cut answers: "Am I being too directive or nondirective?" "Is our supervision system too tight or too loose?" "Do we have too many or too few levels of clearance and approval?" "Is this system too centralized?" "Do I need to be more watchful or am I guilty of undue mistrust?"

Some people are so mistrustful of what other people will do when left to themselves that they appear afraid to go to sleep at night for fear that when they wake up someone will have changed the world. They aim to keep watch every minute, and they set up checking and approval systems to keep anybody from doing anything wrong. Unfortunately, such persons can't always be kept out of positions of authority in schools. They rise to administrative positions because they work very hard and for long hours, they pay attention to details, they will do unpleasant tasks, and they often appear to the public to be persons who will damned well get in there and straighten things out. That precious quality in productive people which makes them self-sufficient, energetic problem solvers using their best brains and hearts — proud of their own professional competence — is marred by the administrative style of such people.

With excessive supervision must come expanded supervisory bureaucracy, which like all bureaucracy easily becomes entrenched and self-serving. And all too often, ironically, the problems intended to be solved through increased watchfulness go on about the same.

Admittedly, I have not dwelt upon the evils of undersupervision as much as oversupervision. I could have done and possibly should have done. I could have talked about wrong signals being given regarding expectations, the signal that nobody cares, that it doesn't matter whether work is done or not because nobody checks anyway, etc. But my experience has sensitized me to the severe limitations of what I call the lawyer's and policemen's solution to social problems — when something goes wrong, pass more laws and hire more policemen to enforce them. I also view with distress a relentless movement in our society toward greater and greater centralization. I cringe at the too frequently heard remark "we must get a handle on education in this state!" The thought chills me of anybody's "getting a handle on" anything so complex, so dependent upon individual and collective wisdom and initiative as the schools.

I think one of the best things I did as an administrator during the

troubled 1960s was to resist the pressures both internal and external to the campus to tighten things up so as to be prepared for student disruption of the kind occurring in a few highly publicized other places but not on our campus. Tightening up meant such things as more explicit descriptions of prohibited behavior, better preparation for police action, and clearer definitions of punishment for wrong behavior. Did we have a plan, for example, in case commencement were disrupted? What would we do if. . .? I weighed the actual danger of such disruptions against the resentment and other costs which such preparation would entail and stuck fast to the following principle: we should be prepared to deal with the mistakes and bad behavior known to occur in our community; we should not prepare for what had never occurred because we could not afford to waste goodwill and trust within the community by communicating mistrust through such preparation.

In normal times, of course, administrators are not tempted to set up supervisory systems to deal with behavior which has not occurred within the community. Where we are really tested is in the following kind of situation. Someone has, in fact, done something very wrong. He has stolen school property, mixed up the school's money with his own, lost his temper and beaten up a student, or come to a school event drunk. He is called on the carpet by the administration, as everyone expects to be done, and is censured, demoted, warned, or fired, as appropriate. The case is seemingly closed, but considerable emotion still exists. The public wants assurance that that sort of thing won't happen again. What is administration doing to see that it doesn't? So pressed, the administration sits down to reexamine the policies, rules. and supervisory procedures to see if the crime can be prevented from ever happening again. This is the situation in which the administrator's imagination may fail him. He may, in fact, set up a system to prevent the thing from happening again. But he may also fail to think deeply enough about its total human and material costs — the amount of people's time it uses up, the extent to which it will be an impediment to experimentation and personal initiative, and the lowered morale of the great majority of the staff, who now confront a rule and a checking system to keep them from doing what they had no thought of doing and would be ashamed of themselves for doing. Somebody may be quieted down through the assurance that the crime won't happen again and that the administration has done its duty, but too great a price has been paid in employee morale and productivity, in needless waste of time, and in actual financial cost.

This sort of thing, I believe, happens over and over again within educational communities. It arises because of failure of imagination — imagination of the secondary effects of a course of action.

Regrettably, I have no formula to tell us all when we are headed into such mistakes, but the following ideas have been useful to me. Don't be hustled into setting up any supervisory program so quickly that people lack the time to pick it over for faults and to see if it is really needed. Take some time for emotion to die down so that everybody can think

straighter. Be on guard against the well-meaning but sometimes flattering subordinate with the impulse to tell you what he thinks you want to hear in place of giving you truly critical analysis. Be on guard against certain built-in corruptors of administrators — distorted and selective feedback, years of getting the floor anytime they want it and the false self-image which results, the tendency of some persons to hide from them unpleasant and contrary ideas, and political insecurity which appears to demand that they wear different masks with different publics.

Some of our deep emotional needs appear to me to get in the way of our being wisely humane administrators. Ideally, of course, nobody would ever get into administration who was not completely mature emotionally, but only three or four of us are that good. The rest of us have some hangups, some insecurities, some biases, and some ego needs that we have to live with. I have known a couple of rather brilliant and hard-working administrators whose excessive needs for praise and attention to their own achievements got in the way rather badly of their capacity to sense the emotional needs of their subordinates. Thus, they were deficient in their obligation to reach out and respond to the needs of others. All too often they indirectly communicated to those about them the following message: "Pay attention to the great things I am doing and heap praise upon me!" They were poorly tuned in to the needs of others for encouragement, praise for good performance, and sympathy for difficulties. They were also manipulatable by the cynic who found out how easily controllable they were through flattery, and they were defensive and spiteful with their critics, who could have helped them most. Another regrettable characteristic of these self-preoccupied people was their need to take credit for every program success, even though they were certainly smart enough to see one of the plainest truths in administration: which is that if one wants to achieve good things within an organization he will avoid grabbing credit for the good things that happen. If one shows himself generous with others and stingy with himself in giving credit, his subordinates will make him look far better than he can ever make himself look. It would help some persons a great deal if they would say "we" instead of "I" and discontinue entirely phrases like "under my direction."

While I am on this subject of immature emotions, let me admit one of my own which goes all the way back to my childhood and which I seem never able to conquer: it gives me great pain whenever I find out that anybody dislikes me. This little immaturity has caused me considerable trouble, and I know that it marred my work as an administrator even though I knew the fault was there and tried to work around it. (About all one can do with most of his deep-rooted faults is admit them to himself and try to keep them from controlling his behavior; we can't remake ourselves except at a glacially slow pace.) No authority figure can live without being disliked by a substantial number of persons. Tenderness is one of the characteristics of a truly humane person. But the inability of the tender human being who is an administrator to endure the pain of not being liked can lead to some poor administrative behavior. It did for me.

The last troublesome emotion I wish to discuss is man's primitive need for revenge. The revenge impulse is built into us, and it has been a great source of trouble in every society we know anything about. All ancient literatures dwell upon its effects upon the individual and the community, and every social group today — family, school, or other — is to some degree marred by individuals and groups driven by the need to take revenge upon each other. True, we educators don't stab and club each other in the way that people once did. Our weapons are more subtle: character assassination, gossip, undercutting, and sly or open insult. Some characteristics of these struggles appear to me to be always the same. All the combatants think they were hit first and are only defending themselves; all feel self-righteous and put upon. Some of these conflicts go on and on, poisoning human relationships for decades within a single community or school.

The early Scandinavian people employed a very sensible device to cut off these chains of revenge and counterrevenge — the payment of a sum of money. For example, if we were tenth century Scandinavians and if my son struck and killed your son, I would hurry over to your place with a sum of money so that you would not find it necessary to have a member of your family kill a member of mine. The basic good sense here, still usable, is break the pattern of revenge and counterrevenge before it gets underway.

What about the school administrator? In every community there will be someone who will ascribe an insidious motive to every administrative act and will plaster a hidden and deceitful meaning upon the administrator's words — a meaning he did not intend and a motive he did not have. This differs only in personal style from the blow with a club. Whether or not a chain of revenge and counterrevenge is to begin here depends upon whether the administrator strikes back. It may be, I admit, that sometimes he should strike back and so signal that such behavior will not be tolerated. But the far greater likelihood is that he should not. If he lashes back, very quickly, especially if people take sides, something may get underway which will soon be out of control and which will poison human relations.

But what if a chain is already established? It will likely stop only when somebody is morally responsible enough to get above his need for speaking back, hitting back, or returning insult for insult or hurt for hurt. The humane person can give a kind reply to an insulting question. He can be generous with an intemperate person. He can recognize the angry person as a suffering person in need of some sympathy. He can find something to respect in his declared enemy. Without sharing it, he can understand the reason for negative emotion.

I was fascinated a little while ago by a conflict that flared up in a school district in mid-Willamette Valley touched off by a nonsense poem "Somebody Ate the Baby." It was the sort of thing that can touch off a combat within a community which gets out of control and sets the community and the school against each other. A public attack was made

on the schools for the appearance of this poem in a language arts anthology on the grounds that its cannibal images — baby eating, of all things — would sully young minds. I could visualize the English and language arts teachers lashing back with letters to the newspapers on the grounds that someone with no understanding of literary art was trying to censor their texts. What impressed me about the administrative handling of the situation was the generous and understanding tone of the response to the person who led the first charge. The administration respected her anger. No, they didn't share it or give way to it, but through the tone of their response they communicated to an aroused and angry person, "We understand your feelings; we respect you." A little sarcasm would have been so easy, and it might have been cheered and enjoyed by persons contemptuous of the original complaint. Then the war would have been under way. The powerful elements within the community with very straight definitions of good taste and great certainty about the damaging effects of bad literature on young minds would have come out for battle believing that they had been attacked and that they must defend themselves. But these things did not happen because the second blow was not struck. I think it is always the moral obligation of the strong to break the pattern of hit and hit back. It is too much to expect of the weak. "Magnanimity," said W. H. Auden, "is for those who can afford it." Somebody must curb his own anger and abstain from returning insult or accusation. Somebody must respond generously and reach out to include the person who has, in fact, excluded him. It cannot be expected of the weak; it should be expected of the strong.

The use of language is fundamental. Language, we should remember, is often more than the symbolic description of reality; language makes reality. The meaning we put upon a situation with our words becomes the meaning. If we are generous in defining other people's motives, these motives may become what we describe. Language can be used to heal, make peace, and reduce angry emotions; it can also be used to set the members of a community against each other.

I have one last bit of advice about being a humane administrator. Our humanity better become known before a crisis comes and tensions are up. People are like birds in that the flock needs to spend lots of time together not doing anything very serious so that when a crisis comes they can function together. A person makes his own humanity known in hundreds of ways — playing games, offering a word of comfort when someone faces a personal tragedy, noticing a birthday, using humor to relieve tension, engaging in light conversation, stopping to help another person with any problem that arises, and sharing whatever he has to share. Principals, because they are with their colleagues in one building, have all sorts of opportunities to do this; superintendents are often physically remote and have more difficulty becoming known as human beings. Presidents of small colleges have advantages over presidents of large universities.

Is the problem of being known widely and personally impossible for the administrator of a very large organization? I remember that when a crisis came to a very large eastern university back in the 1960s the students destroyed the president and in the process did great damage to the institution and themselves. Had they known the president personally I doubt that they would have done that. Could he in such a large community have been known personally by enough people to make any difference? Of course, I do not know for certain, but I think so. He evidently thought that it was not his function to interact with students, but I believe this was his great mistake. I think he should have interacted personally with as many as possible all during his tenure, and the word would have gone out that he was a reasonable and caring person, not an abstraction which could be destroyed with no conscience or feeling. Granted, the hard core of radical leaders wouldn't have been deterred by any kind of knowledge of the president's personal qualities, but these leaders could operate only from a substantial power base among confused and up-tight students whose basic decency would have deterred them had they known what they were doing and to whom.

Everyone needs to spend time making himself visible and making his human qualities known. This we must do in times when no crisis exists; then when a crisis comes we can function together.

I wish to conclude by relating the importance of all this to a recent preoccupation. Last year, I served as chairman of the Oregon 2000 Commission. As a result, I studied as never before information of many kinds which suggests the future. I became acquainted with some of the thinking of people called "futurists," people whose scholarly life is devoted to trying to grasp what may be coming. Of course, no one knows the future, and the futurists themselves warn us about too easy acceptance of any projections on the population, the economy, the schools, etc. Some persons speculate, however, that by the year 2000 something they call worldwide humanism will have emerged; people will live in nice places called "cosmopolitan villages," which have the advantages of both metropolitan and small-community life. They won't need to drive out to shop, or go to school, or go to work because electronic media will have brought all these things into the home. Computer terminals will be all over the place. Decentralization will have occurred in politics and economics, and people will enjoy clean air, safe industry, and happy farm life. Crafts will have returned, and the regimentation of mass production will have declined drastically. Life will be far better than it is now.

By contrast, some pessimistic persons see the pyramiding of our present problems until our whole political, economic, and social system collapses and is replaced by a harsh, authoritarian system which destroys our democratic institutions, plunges the minorities back where they were, and makes things mighty bad for all of us.

I regard the first view as a pipe dream and the other as unnecessarily gloomy. It is important to distinguish between projections and predic-

tions. Forecasting the future based on projections assumes that people are stupid enough to pursue a disastrous course all the way to a disastrous end, which I think, they usually are not. In turn, I can't be utopian about the future because we have so many adjustments to make and so many hard lessons to learn in the decades ahead. I cannot see these lessons learned and adjustments made without considerable anguish and strife.

People don't reduce their expectations without some kicking and squealing. Consider just as one fairly pervasive but unrealistic expectation: the notion of earlier and earlier retirement at better and better pensions and Social Security. Social Security is a hand-to-mouth operation. In 1950, there were approximately six recipients of Social Security for every 100 workers. Today, there are 30 to each 100, and that's ominous. The Civil Service Retirement System, I understand, has assets amounting to only one-half of its liabilities, which is foreboding. Although it is not so with many public employee retirement systems, unfunded commitments in pension plans in states and municipalities are common in our country, and some company pension plans have unfunded vested liabilities in pensions. (My source for these data is the 1977 Annual Report of TIAA/CREF.) This is only one example in our society of overexpectations by the citizens, overpromising by government and other agencies, and painful reckoning yet to come.

People resent being told uncomfortable truths. Witness the substantially negative reaction in the press to Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, who during the past few years has told us more hard truth about ourselves — including the press — than we are willing to face. We shall learn some of our lessons the hard way. Consider, as another example, the powerful pressure now being mustered to keep utility rates down while the costs of these services go up. Our water systems, our electrical systems, our sewer systems, our roads, and our other service systems are wearing out, and adequate capital is not being formed to repair or replace them. We ought to be paying more for utilities so that we can be certain that they will continue to hold up to our needs. I hardly need to tell school people that the same situation exists in the schools. In some school systems, all the money available goes into day-by-day operations while roofs go unrepaired and facilities degenerate for lack of maintenance and replacement.

We are preoccupied with consumption; we foolishly take production for granted. In recent decades, we have moved relentlessly toward reward systems in which we divorce rewards from productivity, which removes incentive for production. We shall have to learn through pain that we can't consume without production, and that no one will produce anything without some profit to himself.

We appear to expect ever-advancing technology to feed and clothe us, remove us from the necessity of hard physical labor, and provide us with an endless number of recreational toys. But while we do this we neglect capital formation upon which technology depends. Our tax systems

discourage saving and capital formation, upon which jobs and productivity depend, and then we wonder how smaller nations like Japan and West Germany have got ahead of us in so many ways and are getting along better than we are. We are like a farmer eating up his seed corn.

Many middle-aged people who should exercise leadership on the basis of tested convictions are sentimental and apologetic before dissidents. They do not exercise their civic responsibility, as is easily observed when some of them are asked to serve on boards and budget committees in the schools. Much of government is in a state of paralysis.

I have left out many good things in our society, and even these discouraging things do not make me utterly gloomy. I don't really expect catastrophe, but I do see painful adjustments coming. There is real potential for social disruption. The weapons for such disruption — terrorism, violence, civil disobedience, and the like — are well honed and easily available for dissidents and persons who will not accept decisions made through democratic processes, reason, and the will of the majority.

The schools, as everyone knows, are a part of society and cannot escape the dangers of social disruption. This brings me to my conclusion. The level of honesty, reasonableness, and human concern with which people deal with each other day by day will determine largely whether there is to be disruption in a particular community. To the extent that we nurture humane treatment of each other day after day — demonstrating fairness, kindness, reasonableness, restraint, respect for persons, and willingness to share adversity — to that degree we should be able to avoid social disruption in our schools and communities while our society struggles along learning its lessons and making its adjustments at its own slow pace.

Prospects for a Metamorphosis of Educational Institutions in the 1980s

Brother Raphael Wilson, C.S.C.
President, University of Portland

There has probably never been an educational meeting held anywhere or at any time at which the topic of the educational needs of the future has not been discussed formally and informally — and this meeting is no exception. For several days now, we have been examining the impact of an enrollment slump, creeping and galloping inflation, rising consumerism in education, adult learning, continuing education, and a variety of other subjects of concern. If I am correct in generalizing, the common concern is institutional survival. I view that as less than praiseworthy if it means only job security for administrators, faculty, and staff of an institution. However, if it reflects a conviction that schools and colleges have a continuing mission of serving society by providing professional services in the intellectual order that must be safeguarded, then the concern is laudatory.

For better or for worse, educational institutions as agents of society have responded (or succumbed, depending on your point of view) to the pressures of society. Along with a welcome emphasis on human freedom generated by the civil rights movement came an exaggeration of liberty that spawned permissiveness. Core curricula were abandoned for elective programs to allow students to "do their own thing." A paralyzing egalitarianism replaced the traditional pupil-teacher relationship. Human rights principles became standard items in syllabi and faculty lounge talk was enlivened with phrases and words like due process, affirmative action, chairperson, and Title IX. It seems to me that the predominant pattern was reaction rather than action. Academe, like Rome, moves slowly. Not until forces gather outside the gates and doors of our institutions do we seem to get the message that change is in order. And then the change that is precipitated may be a surrender of time-tested ideals which may be accommodating for the moment but devastating in the long run.

Does it have to be so? Is there any possibility that in a calm atmosphere of scholarly deliberation educators can review the structure of their institutions, the content of courses, their methods of delivering their services, and the performance of personnel with an eye to making changes — even radical changes — to fill the anticipated needs of society? I don't know, but I think that it is worth a try. Movement under duress is spastic. The lack of coordination produces fitful progress that is more apt to be painful than pleasant and may even have to be repeated.

To formulate plans for the future requires some reading of the future — a pastime that has occupied humanity for centuries and still does. I would like to tell you something about a study currently in progress that attempts to do this in a rather systematic fashion in anticipation that the

results will stimulate educators to creative responses.

About a year ago, the College Board in New York initiated a project under the sponsorship of Exxon (your petrodollars at work for you!). They commissioned a panel of approximately 1,500 people judged to be in a position to influence the directions of adult learning to make a forecast of the American future. These included politicians, businessmen, educators, scientists, clergy, and a variety of scholars. (I'm not sure under which heading that I was invited to participate.) There were to be three stages of this study. In the first — which is completed — the panelists were surveyed for their ideas on societal trends in 16 different areas; for example, demography, economy, energy and ecology, politics, international relations, law and justice, family life, medicine, science, technology, education, and culture. In the second stage — still in progress — the participants were asked to evaluate how our schools and colleges were now responding to these trends and to express an opinion on how, or even if, they should do so in the future. In the third stage, we will be convened to discuss the results of the first two stages.

Briefly, I would like to present to you some of the findings of the National Forum on Learning and the American Future which are contained in a report entitled "Alternate Scenarios of the American Future: 1980 - 2000" to illustrate the process and highlight some items of special significance in education. Incidentally, in recording the data the participants are classified as liberals, moderates, and conservatives on the basis of their responses. After studying the report, I am more inclined to classify them as optimists, moderates, and pessimists.

First, a few words about some demographic predictions. The rate of population growth will not be alarmingly great, but the average life expectancy will continue to increase. So will the percentage of people over 55 years of age. This will induce an increase in the average retirement age of workers. There are no great surprises there. There is a predicted shift in employment opportunities from industrial and agricultural sectors to the service sector of the economy and a population shift to southern and western states.

Regarding the economy, the Gross National Product is seen as increasing, but so is the rate of inflation — significantly more so by the conservatives than by the liberals. There won't be much change in the rate of unemployment. Conservatives think that the rate of productivity will decline. They blame this on government spending and bureaucratic inefficiency. The liberals and moderates actually forecast an increased productivity based on a resurgence of the work ethic as well as on automation.

American reliance on foreign nations for energy and material resources will decline, say the liberals who expect increased self-sufficiency through the development of alternate sources of energy. Conservatives are less sanguine about that happening.

Here's an interesting related item. Liberals and moderates both antici-

pate a voluntary adoption of simpler life styles to cope with economic scarcity and to conserve resources, but conservatives view this as romantic nonsense, impractical, unworkable, and potentially dangerous. The liberals and moderates base their optimism on a shift in values in the future. So — get ready — it may be back to the communes and renewal of slogans like "small is beautiful." Realistically, we can expect only 10 to 20 percent of our energy requirements to be satisfied by renewable and essentially inexhaustible sources of energy by the year 2000. The problems caused by our dependence on the automobile are our greatest hurdle.

The political picture is not especially rosy. The willingness of taxpayers to support traditional government services will decrease, government regulations of private enterprise will increase, and no change is seen in government efficiency in preparing, debating, and dealing on new legislative proposals. Special interest lobbies will exert more influence on government policies, but so will citizen participation.

In the social order, there will be an increased cooperation between law enforcement officers and citizens in prevention and detection of crime. However, there is small hope of the successful rehabilitation of criminal offenders. "White collar" crime is in for more attention and increased prosecution. In this era of rapid social change, the role of the courts in deciding social policy issues will continue to increase.

In the next 20 years, there will be more emphasis on work performance, competence, and merit in salary and promotion decision. The use of quotas to achieve affirmative action goals in education and employment will decrease.

Religion and humanism have a somewhat confusing and contradictory future. Membership in mainline churches is declining but increasing in conservative fundamentalist churches. Self-love seems to have displaced love of others, and the pursuit of happiness, social responsibility. This is reflected in a decline in charitable contributions and voluntary service. Another manifestation is the further erosion of the permanence of marriage and the stability of families. As gloomy as this prediction appears, liberals and moderates predict a revival of spiritual and religious life, but their views differ on whether the trend is toward secular humanism or traditional religious experiences. Liberals see the movement toward experimental new forms. Moderates expect a revitalization of formal religion and traditional spiritual values, but they emphasize the need for religious institutions to be responsive to new values and changing life styles of people.

The health of the nation will improve through preventive medicine including better dietary habits, exercise, a decrease in smoking, and technological advances in health care. But we will pay the price. Hospital and health care will be even more costly. On the negative side, drug abuse including alcoholism will rise.

The impact of scientific knowledge on the rate of technological change will increase. Faith in science to solve problems, including those created

by earlier technology, will accelerate developments in energy, health, environmental protection, communications, transportation, food production, and military defense. These changes, though, are interpreted as economic necessities, for the most part. Public attitudes, unfortunately, are shifting from a research interest in higher education to improving the quality of teaching and the efficiency of postsecondary educational institutions. Unless this trend is slowed or reversed, it will be impossible for scholars and scientists to perform the basic research needed to achieve technological advance.

The percentage of women entering the work force will increase greatly and so will day care for children of working women. Husbands will assume responsibility for more of the household chores, too. The salaries of women will reflect more the concept of equal compensation for equal work. Mid-career job changes can be expected for the majority of workers. Personal, as well as societal change will require it. Sorry to say, but there is a discouraging prediction that there will be an increase in overeducation and underemployment of skills on job situations. The majority of the participants are of the opinion that the *economic* and *social* benefits of a college degree have been oversold. As more well-educated workers enter the work force, managers will upgrade jobs, provide more opportunities to join in decision-making, and make more effective use of better-educated personnel. Competition for managerial positions will become fierce.

In the next 20 years, there will be an increased dependence of the public on professionals for knowledge and information required to satisfy human needs. Nevertheless, recent criticism suggests a growing populist reaction against professional elites who have used their clients' dependence to promote their own self-interest. In the future, the public will demand that professionals help clients to become self-sufficient in solving their own problems. Professionals also will find themselves facing mandatory continuing education for periodic relicensing and recertifications.

When it came to predicting growth of knowledge in the humanities, there was great disparity among the scholars. The optimistic view forecasts a reversal of the current trend with a growing interest and support for the humanities. This is based on a number of factors. For one, it is assumed that an affluent better-educated society with more leisure time will create a demand for cultural experience as learning how to learn, think, and make decisions becomes more important than specialized job skills. It is also anticipated the colleges and universities will give more emphasis to the humanities in the future. The pessimistic view is that the humanities will continue to be devalued relative to science, technology and careers.

Those are just a sample of the findings in this very interesting study. How is an institution going to respond? What is the mechanism of response? It was in reflecting on those questions that I selected as the title for this presentation, "Prospects for a Metamorphosis of Educa-

tional Institutions in the 1980s." I chose the term "metamorphosis" for its biological connotation. It is a developmental process that converts an immature animal form into a mature adult form. We are all familiar with the transition of tadpole to frog, grub to beetle, and caterpillar to butterfly— a transformation used extensively in literature. In these examples, the immature or larval stages bear little external resemblance to the adult form. Biologists have absorbed themselves for decades with experiments designed to unravel the mystery of this fascinating process. The work of V. B. Wigglesworth in England in the 1930s put this line of research on a modern course when regulatory hormones were implicated in the metamorphosis of insects. In studying *Rhodnius*, a blood-sucking insect, Wigglesworth discovered that this bug undergoes five molts, each the result of a hormone released from cells stimulated by the abdominal stretching produced by a blood feeding. To get to the mature form requires the interaction of three hormones at least — one secreted by the brain, one by glands in the prothorax, and a third, called juvenile hormone, from a pair of glands just behind the brain. When the juvenile hormone level is high at the time of molting, another miniature form is produced. When it is low, the pupal or cocoon stage is the result. When it is absent, the mature form emerges.

Now that we have entered the molecular stage of biology, we have been trying to determine the mechanism of hormonal action. Simplistically, a hormone is a chemical signal transported usually by the blood from cells of origin to effector or target cells. These latter are responsive only if they possess receptor sites in or on the cell. The reaction between hormone and receptor site triggers a complex series of biochemical reactions which unblock the synthetic mechanisms of the cell under the control of the genetic code. In other words, a certain potential is realized.

Now the analogy is this: an educational institution is truly an organism with the potential for metamorphosis. The initial stimulus comes from the environment — from society. No change will occur unless environmental factors enter the organism and activate certain cells — specific essential members of the school. These alone cannot effect change. This occurs only through the interaction of several reactive organs each producing its own potent stimulators. However, if responsive target cells are not present, no amount of stimulants will induce change. If they are present, even very low levels can release the potentiality of the cell to effect a dramatic morphological change. Incidentally, decapitation of *Rhodnius* after the fifth molt does not block metamorphosis if it is done after eight days, but it produces a headless adult. (You can do whatever you want with this in this analogy. As a university president, I don't want to touch that one.)

In summary, I feel that our schools and colleges have good prospects for a metamorphosis in the 1980s, but it will not occur unless they are responsive to the environment. To be so, they must be open to stimulation by environmental factors; they must contain a variety of com-

municating, interactive components with great potential; and they must not be afraid of looking very different. The smooth, orderly progression from immature to mature life forms in nature is an enviable model for our institutions. Pernaps if we work hard to effect responsible change in our own institutions they too will grow wings and fly. Otherwise, I am afraid that they will just go through another molt producing an immature but larger caterpillar, well equipped for feeding but inadequate for efficient dispersal.

Thank you.

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Kodiak Community College	1974	1979	A	529	Kodiak 99615	Carolyn Floyd
Kuskokwim Community College	1974	1979	A	525	Bethel 99559	George Irvin
Matanuska-Susitna Community College	1974	---	A	379	Palmer 99645	Alvin Okeson
Sheldon Jackson College	1966	1978	A,B	213	Sitka 99835	Hugh H. Holloway
University of Alaska, Anchorage	1974	1979	B,M	3,505	Anchorage 99504	Frank Harrison
University of Alaska, Fairbanks	1934	1974	A,B,M,D	5,569	Fairbanks 99701	Howard A. Cutler
			IDAHO			
Boise State University	1941	1974	A,B,M	9,920	Boise 83725	John H. Keiser
College of Idaho	1922	1973	B,M	818	Caldwell 83605	William C. Cassell
College of Southern Idaho	1968	1974	A	2,816	Twin Falls 83301	James L. Taylor
Idaho State University	1923	1974	A,B,M,D	8,206	Pocatello 83209	Myron L. Coulter
Lewis-Clark State College	1964	1978	A,B	1,369	Lewiston 83501	Lee A. Vickers
North Idaho College	1947	1973	A	1,956	Coeur d'Alene 83814	Barry Schuler
Northwest Nazarene College	1930	1977	B	1,223	Nampa 83651	Kenneth H. Pearsall
Ricks College	1936	1979	A	6,403	Rexburg 83440	Bruce C. Hafen
University of Idaho	1918	1974	B,M,D	8,334	Moscow 83843	Richard D. Gibb
			MONTANA			
Billings Vocational-Technical Center	1979	---	(non-degree)	742	Billings 59101	Glenn Burgess
Carroll College	1949	1970	B	1,073	Helena 59601	Francis J. Kerins
College of Great Falls	1935	1979	B	1,240	Great Falls 59405	William A. Shields
Dawson Community College	1969	1974	A	429	Glendive 59330	James Hoffman
Eastern Montana College	1932	1978	B,M	3,450	Billings 59101	John Van de Wetering
Flathead Valley Community College	1970	1975	A	1,560	Kalispell 59901	Dwight Milne, Jr.
Great Falls Vocational-Technical Center	1979	---	(non-degree)	586	Great Falls 59405	Loran Frazier
Helena Vocational-Technical Center	1977	---	(non-degree)	600	Helena 59601	Alex Capdeville
Miles Community College	1971	1976	A	662	Miles City 59301	Judson H. Flower
Missoula Vocational-Technical Center	1974	1979	(non-degree)	1,733	Missoula 59801	T. E. Downey

Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	1932	1970	B,M	1,310	Butte 59701	Fred W. DeMoney
Montana State University	1932	1970	B,M,D	9,920	Bozeman 59715	William J. Tietz
Northern Montana College	1932	1977	A,B	1,195	Havre 59501	James H. M. Erickson
Rocky Mountain College	1949	1977	B	522	Billings 59102	Bruce T. Alton
University of Montana	1932	1978	B,M,D	8,363	Missoula 59812	Richard C. Bowers
Western Montana College	1932	1978	B,M	851	Dillon 59725	Robert H. Thomas
NEVADA						
Clark County Community College	1975	---	A	7,766	N. Las Vegas 89030	Judith S. Eaton
Northern Nevada Community College	1974	1979	A	1,146	Elko 89801	William J. Berg
Sierra Nevada College	1977	---	B	249	Incline Village 89450	Gilbert A. Ralston
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	1964	1970	A,B,M	8,562	Las Vegas 89154	Leonard E. Goodall
University of Nevada, Reno	1938	1978	A,B,M,D	7,976	Reno 89557	Joseph N. Crowley
Western Nevada Community College	1975	---	A	7,894	Carson City 89701	J. Clark Davis
OREGON						
Bassist Institute	1977	---	A	175	Portland 97205	Donald H. Bassist
Blue Mountain Community College	1968	1974	A	951	Pendleton 97801	Ronald L. Daniels
Central Oregon Community College	1966	1972	A	1,509	Bend 97701	Frederick H. Boyle
Chemeketa Community College	1972	1977	A	6,546	Salem 97309	Arthur A. Binnie
Clackamas Community College	1971	1976	A	4,594	Oregon City 97045	John Hakanson
Clatsop Community College	1965	197?	A	2,628	Astoria 97103	Philip L. Bainer
Columbia Christian College	1975	---	A,B	299	Portland 97220	J. P. Sanders
Concordia College	1962	1976	A,B	300	Portland 97211	Erhardt P. Weber
Eastern Oregon State College	1931	1978	A,B,M	1,616	La Grande 97850	Rodney A. Briggs
George Fox College	1959	1970	B	751	Newberg 97132	David C. Le Shana
Judson Baptist College	1974	1979	A	240	Portland 97220	C. Neal Davis
Lane Community College	1968	1974	A	6,985	Eugene 97405	Eldon G. Schafer
Lewis and Clark College	1943	1976	B,M	3,030	Portland 97219	John R. Howard
Linfield College	1928	1978	B,M	1,101	McMinnville 97128	Charles U. Walker
Linn-Benton Community College	1972	1977	A	4,735	Albany 97321	Raymond J. Needham
Marylhurst Education Center	1977	---	B	673	Marylhurst 97036	Sister Veronica Baxter
Mt. Angel Seminary	1929	1977	B,M	130	St. Benedict 97373	Very Rev. James Ribble
Mt. Hood Community College	1972	1977	A	9,009	Gresham 97030	R. Stephen Nicholson
Museum Art School	1961	1971	B	189	Portland 97205	Harry Widman (acting Dean)
Northwest Christian College	1962	1970	B	288	Eugene 97401	William E. Hays
Oregon College of Education	1924	1978	A,B,M	3,069	Monmouth 97361	Gerald Leinwand
Oregon Graduate Center	1973	1978	M,D	40	Beaverton 97005	F. Paul Carlson (acting)
Oregon Institute of Technology	1962	1972	A,B	2,195	Klamath Falls 97601	Kenneth F. Light

Oregon State University	1924	1970	B,M,D	16,653	Corvallis 97331	Robert W. MacVicar
Pacific University	1929	1977	B,M	1,052	Forest Grove 97116	James V. Miller
Portland Community College	1970	1975	A	17,130	Portland 97219	John H. Anthony
Portland State University	1955	1975	B,M,D	15,895	Portland 97207	Joseph C. Blumel
Reed College	1920	1978	B,M	1,149	Portland 97202	Paul E. Bragdon
Rogue Community College	1976	---	A	2,571	Grants Pass 97526	Henry O. Pete
Southern Oregon State College	1928	1977	A,B,M	4,489	Ashland 97520	Natale A. Sicuro
Southwestern Oregon Community College	1966	1972	A	4,735	Coos Bay 97420	Jack E. Brookins
Treasure Valley Community College	1966	1970	A	1,993	Ontario 97914	Emery Skinner
Umpqua Community College	1970	1975	A	1,527	Roseburg 97470	I. S. Hakanson
University of Oregon	1918	1977	A,B,M,D	16,668	Eugene 97403	William B. Boyd
University of Portland	1934	1970	B,M	2,708	Portland 97203	Br. Raphael Wilson, CSC
Warner Pacific College	1961	1976	B,M	462	Portland 97215	Milo Chapman
Western Baptist College	1971	1976	B	426	Salem 97302	W. Thomas Younger
Western Conservative Baptist Seminary	1969	1974	M	504	Portland 97215	Earl D. Radmacher
Western Evangelical Seminary	1976	---	M	191	Portland 97222	Leo M. Thornton
Willamette University	1924	1970	B,M	1,830	Salem 97301	Robert P. Lisensky
UTAH						
Brigham Young University	1923	1976	A,B,M,D	29,096	Provo 84602	Dallin H. Oaks
College of Eastern Utah	1945	1971	A	969	Price 84501	Dean M. McDonald
Dixie College	1945	1972	A	1,474	St. George 84770	Wm. Rolfe Kerr
L.D.S. Business College	1977	---	A	989	Salt Lake City 84111	R. Ferris Kirkham
Snow College	1953	1972	A	983	Ephraim 84627	J. Marvin Higbee
Southern Utah State College	1933	1973	A,B	1,798	Cedar City 84720	Orville D. Carnahan
University of Utah	1933	1976	A,B,M,D	21,444	Salt Lake City 84112	David P. Gardner
Utah State University	1924	1978	B,M,D	9,228	Logan 84322	Stanford Cazier
Utah Technical College at Provo	1969	1974	A	3,990	Provo 84601	Wilson W. Sorensen
Utah Technical College at Salt Lake	1969	1974	A	6,487	Salt Lake City 84107	Dale S. Cowgill
Weber State College	1932	1974	A,B	8,838	Ogden 84408	Rodney H. Brady
Westminster College	1936	1970	B	1,442	Salt Lake City 84105	C. David Cornell
WASHINGTON						
Bellevue Community College	1970	1975	A	8,161	Bellevue 98007	Thomas E. O'Connell
Big Bend Community College	1965	1972	A	2,681	Moses Lake 98837	Peter D. DeVries
Centralia College	1948	1970	A	5,458	Centralia 98531	Robert J. Lorence
Central Washington University	1918	1979	B,M	7,422	Ellensburg 98926	Donald L. Garrity
City College	1978	---	A,B,M	3,500	Seattle 98104	Michael A. Pastore
Clark College	1948	1970	A	7,800	Vancouver 98663	Richard A. Jones
Columbia Basin College	1960	1970	A	7,300	Tri Cities 99301	Fred L. Esvelt

Cornish Institute of Allied Arts	1977	---	B	403	Seattle 98102	Melvin Strauss
Eastern Washington University	1919	1978	B,M	7,013	Cheney 99004	H. George Frederickson
Edmonds Community College	1973	1978	A	6,274	Lynnwood 98036	Tom Nielsen
Everett Community College	1948	1979	A	8,243	Everett 98201	Nina Haynes
Evergreen State College	1974	1979	B	2,322	Olympia 98505	Daniel J. Evans
Fort Steilacoom Community College	1972	1977	A	9,310	Tacoma 98498	Robert H. Stauffer
Fort Wright College	1932	1978	B,M	405	Spokane 99204	Sister Katherine Gray, S.N.J.M.
Gonzaga University	1927	1976	B,M	3,424	Spokane 99258	Rev. Bernard L. Coughlin, S.J.
Grays Harbor College	1948	1971	A	2,904	Aberdeen 98520	Joseph A. Malik
Green River Community College	1967	1973	A	6,200	Auburn 98002	Melvin Lindbloom
Highline Community College	1965	1973	A	8,708	Midway 98031	Shirley B. Gordon
Lower Columbia College	1948	1971	A	3,950	Longview 98632	Henry Lennstrom (interim)
North Seattle Community College	1973	1978	A	6,925	Seattle 98103	Cecil A. Baxter, Jr.
Northwest College, Assemblies of God	1973	1978	A,B	727	Kirkland 98033	D. V. Hurst
Olympia Technical Community College	1975	---	A	3,344	Olympia 98502	Raymond G. Prevost
Olympic College	1948	1971	A	7,863	Bremerton 98310	Henry M. Milander
Pacific Lutheran University	1936	1979	B,M	3,348	Tacoma 98447	William O. Rieke
Peninsula College	1965	1977	A	2,800	Port Angeles 98362	Paul G. Cornaby
Renton Vocational-Technical Institute	1978	---	(non-degree)	15,844	Renton 98055	Robert C. Roberts
St. Martin's College	1933	1977	B	781	Olympia 98503	John D. Ishii
Seattle Central Community College	1970	1975	A	8,222	Seattle 98122	Donald Phelps
Seattle Pacific University	1933	1978	B,M	2,300	Seattle 98119	David L. McKenna
Seattle University	1935	1979	B,M	3,966	Seattle 98122	Rev. William J. Sullivan, S.J.
Shoreline Community College	1966	1972	A	7,470	Seattle 98133	Richard S. White
Skagit Valley College	1948	1979	A	6,119	Mt. Vernon 98273	James M. Ford
South Seattle Community College	1975	---	A	5,970	Seattle 98106	Jerry Brockey
Spokane Community College	1967	1973	A	9,336	Spokane 99207	Ramon F. LaGrandeur
Spokane Falls Community College	1967	1973	A	12,260	Spokane 99204	Gerald L. Saling
Tacoma Community College	1967	1974	A	5,547	Tacoma 98465	Larry P. Stevens
University of Puget Sound	1923	1979	B,M	4,544	Tacoma 98416	Philip M. Phibbs
University of Washington	1918	1972	B,M,D	36,249	Seattle 98195	William P. Gerberding
Walla Walla College	1932	1972	B,M	1,838	College Place 99324	N. Clifford Sorensen
Walla Walla Community College	1969	1975	A	4,480	Walla Walla 99362	Eldon Dietrich
Washington State University	1918	1970	B,M,D	16,679	Pullman 99164	Glenn Terrell
Wenatchee Valley College	1948	1970	A	3,375	Wenatchee 98801	James R. Davis
Western Washington University	1921	1978	B,M	9,890	Bellingham 98225	Paul J. Olscamp
Whatcom Community College	1976	---	A	2,370	Bellingham 98225	William J. Laidlaw
Whitman College	1918	1978	B	1,175	Walla Walla 99362	Robert A. Skotheim
Whitworth College	1933	1978	B,M	1,676	Spokane 99251	Duncan S. Ferguson (acting)
Yakima Valley College	1948	1971	A	5,100	Yakima 98902	Franklin R. Turner

CANDIDATES FOR ACCREDITATION

Institution	Candidacy Initial	Candidacy Reaffirmed	Degrees	Enrollment	Address	Chief Executive
Alaska Pacific University	1977	1979	B,M	196	Anchorage, AK 99504	Glenn A. Olds
Blackfeet Community College	1979	---	A	125	Browning, MT 59417	Carol Juneau
Butte Vocational-Technical Center	1978	---	(non-degree)	316	Butte, MT 59701	Harrison J. Freebourn
Colegio Cesar Chavez	1975	1979	B	85	Mt. Angel, OR 97362	Salvador Ramirez
Dull Knife Memorial College	1979	---	A	120	Lame Deer, MT 59043	Darius T. Rowland
Eastern Idaho Vocational-Technical Center	1976	1978	A	397	Idaho Falls, ID 83401	John E. Christofferson
Griffin College	1978	---	A,B	253	Seattle, WA 98121	J. Michael Griffin
Inupiat University of the Arctic	1976	1978	A,B	105	Barrow, AK 99723	Ross Dixon
Lake Washington Vocational-Technical Institute	1975	1979	(non-degree)	899	Kirkland, WA 98033	Robert J. Boyden
Northwest Community College	1979	---	A	150	Nome, Ak 99762	Michael Metty (acting)
Sitka Community College	1977	1979	A	348	Sitka, AK 99835	David R. Knapp
Tanana Valley Community College	1979	---	A	560	Fairbanks, AK 99701	Glenn F. Massey
University of Alaska, Juneau	1977	1979	B, M	1,641	Juneau, AK 99802	Michael Paradise
University of Oregon, Health Sciences Center	1975	1979	B,M,D	1,543	Portland, OR 97201	Leonard Laster

[1]Degree Level Abbreviations
A—associate degree
B—bachelor's degree
M—master's degree
D—doctoral degree

[2]Enrollment figures indicate total number enrolled and are taken from "Accredited Institutions of Postsecondary Education and Programs," 1979-80, Council on Postsecondary Accreditation.

SUMMARY OF POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS

	Accredited	Colleges and Universities	Community Colleges	Associate Members	Candidates for Membership
Alaska	9	3	6	-	6
Idaho	9	6	3	-	1
Montana	16	9	7	-	3
Nevada	6	3	3	-	0
Oregon	40	24	16	-	2
Utah	12	6	6	-	0
Washington	47	19	28	-	2
Total	139	70	69	-	14

LIST OF ACCREDITED SCHOOLS BY STATES
1979-80

ALASKA

HIGH SCHOOLS

Name and Location	*Administrator*	*Grades*	*Staff*	*Enrollment*	*Date of First Accreditation*
Adak (Bob Reeve Jr./Sr.) 99695	Prin. Vernell Pinson	6	13	189	1969
Anchorage					
Bartlett 99504	Prin. Dee Durst	4	89	1,934	1973
Chugiak/Gruening Jr./Sr. 99567	Prin. Ed Nash	6	73	1,431	1964
Dimond/Mears Jr./Sr. 99502	Prin. Dick Mize	6	128	2,531	1967
East 99504	Prin. Robert Hahn	4	97	1,991	1961
Service-Hanshew Jr./Sr. 99507	Prin. Rick Arndt	6	125	2,591	1972
West 99503	Prin. Harold Savage	4	93	2,194	1932
*Bethel 99559	Prin. Lon Winters	4	37	403	1979
Cordova Jr./Sr. 99574	Prin. Chuck Taylor	6	22	227	1934
Delta Junction 99737	Prin. Ron Beck	4	18	208	1977
Dillingham Jr./Sr. 99576	Prin. Roy Warner	6	20	200	1975
Fairbanks					
Ben Eielson 99707	Prin. Ken Adams	4	28	353	1955
Lathrop 99707	Prin. Bill Brannian	4	45	874	1929
North Pole Jr./Sr. 99707	Prin. Larry Noble	6	56	898	1975
West Valley 99707	Prin. William Rogers	4	52	1,112	1974
Haines 99827	Prin. Gary Matthews	4	15	141	1956
Homer 99603	Prin. Tom Maughan	4	17	252	1965
Juneau (Juneau-Douglas) 99824	Prin. Hans Mercer	3	52	939	1927
Kenai (Kenai Central) 99611	Prin. John K. Dahlgren	3	54	880	1962
Ketchikan 99901	Prin. Bruce Slama	4	46	783	1929
*Thorne Bay 99901	Prin. Frank Adreon	6	7	51	1979
Kodiak 99615	Prin. Tom Wischer	4	39	558	1948
*McGrath 99627	Prin. Will Rogers	6	6	47	1978
*Metlakatla 99926	Prin. Walt Clark	6	15	165	1979
Mt. Edgecumbe 99835	Prin. Larry Welch	4	41	398	1949
Ninilchik 99639	Prin. Rick Boudreau	4	9	67	1967
Nome (Nome-Beltz) 99762	Prin. Robert Bellmore	6	30	326	1971
Palmer 99645	Prin. Bill Butler	4	42	627	1937
Petersburg 99833	Prin. Syd Wright	4	20	172	1934
Seward 99664	Prin. Dale Sandahl	4	16	175	1934
Sitka 99835	Prin. James Broschat	4	32	536	1935
Tok 99780	Prin. Gary Hebert	4	7	87	1978
*Unalaska 99685	Prin. Harry Depp	6	10	72	1979
Valdez 99686	Prin. Leston Thomas	4	17	192	1971
Wasilla 99687	Prin. Ed Frandsen	4	37	608	1971
Wrangell 99929	Prin. Richard Hansen	4	13	136	1934

SPECIAL PURPOSE SCHOOLS

Anchorage					
S.A.V.E. I Program 99502	Prin. Jerry Strauss	4	12	225	1974
*S.A.V.E. II Program99502	Prin. Robert Peck	3	10	150	1978
Steller 99503	Prin. William Mell...	6	12	197	1974
Fairbanks 99707					
(Fairbanks Alternative)	Prin. Joe Tremarello	4	9	134	1975
*Juneau Centralized					
Correspondence Study)	Prin. Darlene Wicks	6	11	221	1979

*Provisional Membership

JUNIOR HIGH/MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Name and Location	*Administrator*	*Grades*	*Staff*	*Enrollment*	*Date of First Accreditation*
Anchorage					
Central Jr. High 99501	Prin. Robert Kelly	2	34	713	1976
Clark Jr. High 99504	Prin. Ray Williams	2	34	730	1976
Romig Jr. High 99503	Prin. Lily A. Nielsen	2	32	649	1976
Wendler Jr. High 99504	Prin. Bernard Warren	2	46	1,045	1976
Delta Junction					
(Fort Greeley Jr. High) 99737	Prin. John Mikesell	2	9	102	1977
*Valdez					
(Geo. Gilson Jr. High) 99686	Prin. Kathleen Herrin	2	8	102	1979
*Wrangell Jr. High 99929	Prin. Richard Hansen	2	7	70	1979

IDAHO

HIGH SCHOOLS

Aberdeen 83210	Prin. Keith Slane	4	22	306	1939
American Falls 83211	Prin. Richard R. Kugler	4	29	443	1921
Arco (Butte Co.) 83213	Supt. F. L. Simpson	4	18	241	1951
Arimo (Marsh Valley) 83214	Prin. Wayne Nielsen	3	25	379	1955
Ashton (North Fremont) 83420	Prin. Delbert McFadden	6	20	342	1939
Bancroft (North Gem) 83217	Supt. Elzo White	6	11	105	1942
Blackfoot 83221	Prin. Vaughn Hugie	3	44	898	1920
Snake River 83221	Prin. Nolan D. Mecham	3	21	414	1934
Bliss 83314	Supt. T. R. Flores	6	10	54	1976
Boise					
Boise 83702	Prin. Jack Craven	3	87	1,595	1918
Borah 83705	Prin. William D. Jameson	3	92	2,039	1958
Capital 83704	Prin. Donald Johnson	3	83	1,713	1965
Boise (Other)					
Bishop Kelly 83705	Prin. Rev. James Wilson	4	31	452	1964
Bonners Ferry 83805	Prin. Don Armstrong	4	32	497	1921
Buhl 83316	Prin. Dale Thornsberry	3	26	350	1920
Burley 83318	Prin. Tom Gruewell	3	35	696	1926
Caldwell 83605	Prin. Gene W. Moylan	3	47	878	1918
Gem State Academy 83605	Prin. Cyril Connelly	4	17	234	1963
Vallivue 83605	Prin. Ken Brocke	4	38	674	1963
Cambridge 83610	Prin. Richard W. Peters	6	12	109	1960
Carey 83320	Prin. Robert G. Bowers	6	14	95	1946
Cascade 83611	Prin. William Leaf	6	11	156	1938
Castleford 83321	Prin. P. J. Domowitz	4	10	71	1951
Challis 83226	Supt. Terrell L. Donicht	6	16	195	1934
Clark Fork 83811	Prin. Byron Lewis	6	10	114	1972
Coeur d'Alene 83814	Prin. Douglas R. Cresswell	3	74	1,782	1931
Cottonwood (Prairie) 83522	Prin. William Fogarty	4	15	249	1961
Council 83612	Prin. R. Mutterer/W. Brown	6	18	222	1959
Craigmont (Highland) 83523	Prin. Roger Marks	6	12	169	1962
Culdesac 83524	Supt. George H. Hinds	6	9	84	1934
Dayton (West Side) 83232	Supt. Harris G. Allen	4	15	147	1968
Declo 83323	Prin. Horace E. Coltrin	6	15	253	1954
Driggs (Teton) 83422	Prin. Earl N. Hamblin	4	14	232	1952
Dubois (Clark Co.) 83423	Supt. Raymond E. Hoffmann	6	10	103	1973
Emmett 83617	Prin. F. L. Eisenbarth	4	43	841	1920
Fairfield (Camas Co.) 83327	Supt. Harold Stroud	4	9	71	1954

*Provisional Membership

Name and Location	*Administrator*	*Grades*	*Staff*	*Enrollment*	*Date of First Accreditation*
Filer 83328	Prin. Edwin Marshall	4	21	276	1927
Firth 83236	Prin. John Tucker	6	22	464	1934
Fruitland 83619	Prin. Julian Laca	4	21	350	1933
Garden Valley 83622	Supt. Clark R. Gardner	6	9	123	1976
Genesee 83832	Prin. Edward T. Knecht	6	15	167	1923
Glenns Ferry 83623	Prin. Gordon L. Brown	4	19	170	1934
Gooding 83330	Prin. Brent Perry	4	21	337	1923
Grace 83241	Prin. George C. Kimball	4	15	200	1933
Grangeville 83530	Prin. Al Arnzen	4	25	427	1928
Hagerman 83332	Supt. Kenneth L. Black	6	15	155	1938
Hailey (Wood River) 83333	Prin. P. T. Homer	3	22	315	1941
Hansen 83334	Supt. Garth Miller	6	13	166	1953
Hazelton (Valley) 83335	Prin. Dale Tilley	4	16	189	1928
Homedale 83628	Prin. Daryl E. Kellum	4	25	256	1941
Idaho Falls					
Bonneville 83401	Prin. Gary J. Higley	3	59	1,165	1934
Idaho Falls 83401	Prin. Steve Holtom	3	54	1,089	1920
Skyline 83401	Prin. Richard C. Bigelow	3	52	1,054	1966
Jerome 83338	Prin. Jerry Diehl	4	38	726	1923
Kamiah 83536	Prin. K. C. Albright	4	19	250	1941
Kellogg 83837	Prin. Robert E. Dutton	3	33	598	1920
Kimberly 83341	Prin. James McClellan	6	24	358	1934
Kooskia					
(Clearwater Valley) 83539	Prin. Charles P. Lamm	4	17	219	1960
Kuna 83634	Prin. J. B. Smith	4	28	511	1934
Lapwai 83540	Prin. Carl E. Johnson	5	20	241	1934
Lewiston 83501	Prin. David C. Baumgartner	3	61	1,394	1922
Malad 83252	Prin. Jerry L. Esplin	6	23	376	1930
Malta (Raft River) 83342	Prin. James W. Watkins	6	11	160	1960
Marsing 83639	Prin. Mike L. Lehman	6	20	239	1970
McCall (McCall-Donnelly)83638	Prin. Paul D. Epperson	4	19	276	1946
Melba 83641	Prin. James M. Potter	6	17	227	1940
Meridian 83642	Prin. John D. Turnbull	3	89	2,110	1934
Middleton 83644	Prin. Dan L. Pero	4	24	421	1967
Midvale 83645	Supt. Joe M. Whitten	6	10	69	1945
Montpelier (Bear Lake) 83254	Prin. H. W. Phillips	4	26	435	1930
Moscow 83843	Prin. Bervette Williams	3	43	620	1922
Mountain Home 83647	Prin. Leo E. Miller	3	46	780	1923
Mullan 83846	Prin. W. G. Ramich	6	17	198	1922
Murtaugh 83344	Supt. Florin H. Hulse	6	8	92	1958
Nampa 83651	Prin. Darrel Reisch	3	70	1,311	1920
New Meadows					
(Meadows Valley)83654	Supt. Will Spalding	6	11	100	1973
New Plymouth 83655	Prin. Paul Horton	6	21	310	1950
Oakley 83346	Supt. William Peckham	6	12	141	1946
Orofino 83544	Prin. Levon Chase	4	27	467	1934
Payette 83661	Prin. Kirk Lewis	3	22	298	1921
Plummer 83851	Prin. E. A. Fisk	4	16	150	1928
Pocatello					
Highland 83201	Prin. Lionel G. Bowser	3	64	1,295	1963
Pocatello 83201	Prin. Dale Hammond	3	63	1,257	1918
Post Falls 83854	Prin. Ken L. Goodwin	3	31	611	1934
Potlatch 83855	Prin. Tom E. Yeoumans	6	23	300	1934
Preston 83263	Prin. Alfred W. Koch	4	31	541	1935
Priest River 83856	Prin. Richard I. Smith	3	20	333	1943
Rathdrum (Lakeland) 83858	Prin. L. D. Bretthauer	3	22	454	1961
Rexburg (Madison) 83440	Prin. Jack A. Wilcock	3	36	625	1934
Rigby 83442	Prin. Edgar L. Wright	3	33	576	1937

Name and Location	Administrator	Grades	Staff	Enrollment	Date of First Accreditation
Riggins (Salmon River) 83549	Prin. M. Joe Anderson	6	13	104	1978
Ririe 83443	Supt. Thales L. Johnson	6	19	276	1945
Rockland 83271	Supt. Paul Wilford	6	11	74	1972
Rupert (Minico) 83350	Prin. Donald C. Cameron	3	52	1,021	1955
St. Anthony (South Fremont) 83445	Prin. Clifton M. Parker	4	32	510	1928
St. Maries 83861	Prin. Jerry Bayley	3	24	345	1921
Salmon 83467	Prin. Selway Mulkey	4	29	443	1930
Sandpoint 83864	Prin. Richard L. Sodorff	3	44	815	1918
Shelley 83274	Prin. Forrest C. Cordon	3	25	405	1935
Shoshone 83352	Prin. Keith Trappett	6	16	188	1935
Soda Springs 83276	Prin. Lawrence Rigby	4	20	357	1933
Sugar City (Sugar Salem) 83448	Prin. Wesley J. Rash	6	21	374	1935
Terreton (West Jefferson) 83450	Prin. Melvin J. Hansen	4	16	226	1967
Troy 83871	Prin. Gene Guthrie	4	16	135	1934
Twin Falls 83301	Prin. Frank Charlton	3	72	1,480	1918
Wallace 83873	Prin. William T. Daniels	3	24	302	1920
Weippe (Timberline) 83553	Prin. John H. Curtis	4	20	269	1970
Weiser 83672	Prin. Mike Friend	4	33	481	1920
Wendell 83355	Prin. Frank Neilson	6	22	387	1934
Wilder 83676	Prin. James Selby	6	18	244	1934

SPECIAL PURPOSE SCHOOLS

Marsing Job Corps 83639	Prin. Donald D. Gall		7	208	1973

JUNIOR HIGH/MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Aberdeen Jr. High 83210	Prin. Wendell Anderson	2	14	126	1939
Arimo (Marsh Valley Jr. High) 83214	Prin. Ronald W. Jolley	3	23	334	1975
Blackfoot Jr. High 83221	Prin. Ted L. Ramsdell	3	55	928	1975
Snake River Jr. High 83221	Prin. Bert W. Nixon	3	20	428	1976
Burley Jr. High 83318	Prin. Lovell Turner	3	48	800	1979
Caldwell (Jefferson Jr. High) 83605	Prin. Walter Gerhauser	2	35	607	1975
Hailey (Wood River Jr. High) 83333	Prin. Barbara Dargatz	3	21	299	1974
Idaho Falls (Bonneville Jr. High) 83401	Prin. Leslie R. Wanlass	3	68	1,263	1975
Jerome Jr. High 83338	Prin. Bill C. Emerson	2	20	384	1974
Meridian Lowell Scott Jr. High 83642	Prin. James F. Hoyle	3	64	1,075	1975
Meridian Jr. High 83642	Prin. Lewis McLin	3	74	1,437	1975
Moscow Jr. High 83843	Prin. Charles L. Sutton	3	42	590	1974
Nampa South Jr. High 83651	Prin. John Cramer	3	52	827	1974
West Jr. High 83651	Prin. J. Gamblin	3	43	724	1974
Osburn (Silver Hills Jr. High) 83849	Prin. Harold Goldstein	3	21	368	1974
Payette Jr. High 83661	Prin. Darryl Dixon	3	23	348	1977
Rathdrum (Lakeland Jr. High) 83858	Prin. Robert Jones	3	28	495	1974
*St. Maries Jr. High 83861	Prin. James D. Wilund	5	27	461	1979
Twin Falls O'Leary Jr. High 83301	Prin. Carl R. Snow	3	52	865	1974
Robert Stuart Jr. High 83301	Prin. Jack B. Watts	3	36	610	1974

*Provisional Membership

MONTANA

HIGH SCHOOLS

Name and Location	*Administrator*	*Grades*	*Staff*	*Enrollment*	*Date of First Accreditation*
Alberton 59820	Supt. Tom Doohan	4	8	125	1930
Anaconda 59711	Prin. Elmer Carosone	4	47	903	1932
*Arlee 59003	Supt. Noel Hubber	4	12	146	1951
Baker 59313	Supt. Harry Erickson	4	22	273	1931
Belfry 59008	Supt. Lloyd Lafond	6	9	52	1953
Belgrade 59714	Supt. Ralph Kroon	4	18	325	1931
Belt 59412	Supt. Robert Molland	4	8	164	1932
Bigfork 59911	Supt. Joseph H. Eslick	4	19	301	1941
Big Sandy 59520	Supt. Boyd E. Romine	4	11	110	1930
Big Timber (Sweet Grass Co.) 59011	Supt. Garret Franks	4	19	197	1950
Billings 59102	Prin. A. R. Collins, Jr.	3	92	2,183	1920
West 59102	Prin. W. R. Wallace	3	109	2,099	1961
Central Catholic 59102	Adm. Ramona Stout	4	19	356	1950
Boulder (Jefferson) 59632	Supt. Robert Laumeyer	4	16	243	1933
Box Elder 59521	Supt. Gary Holm	4	10	104	1976
Bozeman 59715	Prin. Louis Gappmayer	3	54	1,171	1950
Mount Ellis Academy 59715	Prin. DeVern Biloff	4	11	178	1962
Bridger 59014	Supt. Calvin Wahl	4	10	122	1941
Browning 59417	Supt. Andrew Juris	3	28	390	1950
*Busby Tribal 59016	Prin. Asad Ali Khan	4	14	90	1978
Butte 59701	Prin. Robert Briney	3	85	1,737	1918
Central 59701	Prin. Rev. John J. McCoy	4	26	529	1945
Cascade 59421	Supt. Wayne Lersbak	4	17	175	1930
Charlo 59824	Supt. Michael Lowe	4	11	110	1941
Chester 59522	Supt. Robert Chvilicek	4	12	127	1970
Chinook 59523	Supt. Walter N. Scott	4	19	231	1921
Circle 59215	Supt. Darrell Armentrout	4	19	188	1935
Colstrip 59323	Supt. Tom McKeown	4	18	243	1973
Columbia Falls 59912	Prin. John Giacomino	4	40	775	1941
Columbus 59019	Supt. Alex Hilsendger	4	10	165	1950
Conrad 59425	Supt. Phillip Whaley	4	21	318	1923
Corvallis 59828	Supt. Charles Cascaden	4	14	263	1933
Culbertson 59218	Supt. Don Wolslagel	4	10	91	1932
Cut Bank 59427	Supt. William Cooper	4	25	328	1926
Deer Lodge (Powell Co.) 59722	Supt. Floyd D. Larkin	4	27	480	1927
Denton 59430	Supt. Paul Sorenson	4	7	59	1931
Dillon (Beaverhead Co.) 59725	Prin. Gile Mitchell	4	28	495	1921
Eureka (Lincoln Co.) 59917	Supt. Miles T. Garrison	4	19	299	1948
Fairfield 59436	Supt. C. J. Kinna	4	8	168	1939
Fairview 59221	Supt. Chris Mattocks	4	19	182	1939
Florence (Florence-Carlton) 59833	Supt. William Willavize	4	14	189	1950
Forsyth 59327	Supt. Ryan Taylor	4	17	207	1950
Fort Benton 59442	Supt. Richard Rate	4	17	196	1920
Froid 59226	Supt. Jack Adkins	4	6	51	1934
Geraldine 59446	Supt. Stan Smith	4	9	75	1932
Glasgow 59230	Supt. Gary Martin	3	27	381	1932
Glendive (Dawson Co.) 59330	Supt. Raymond Pelton	4	52	724	1920
Great Falls 59405	Prin. Robert W. Swarthout	3	86	1,833	1918
C. M. Russell 59404	Prin. Donald Petersen	3	100	1,888	1965
Hamilton 59840	Prin. J. Henry Badt	4	33	549	1920
Hardin 59034	Supt. Willard Anderson	4	31	511	1934
Harlem 59526	Supt. James A. Thompson	4	12	155	1950
Harlowton 59036	Supt. Melvin Vossler	4	12	135	1925
Havre 59501	Prin. Donald Driscoll	4	51	963	1920
*Hays (Hays-Lodge Pole) 59527	Supt. Larry LaCounte	6	18	91	1976
Helena 59601	Prin. Peter Carparelli	4	70	1,259	1918
Capital 59601	Prin. R. L. Kenney	4	68	1,212	1974

*Provisional Membership

Name and Location	Administrator	Grades	Staff	Enrollment	Date of First Accreditation
Hinsdale 59241	Supt. Russell Hendrickson	4	7	49	1936
Jordan (Garfield Co.) 59337	Supt. Dale Moore	4	11	121	1941
Kalispell (Flathead) 59901	Prin. William Vogt	3	78	1,687	1927
Laurel 59044	Prin. Robert Dantic	3	24	442	1924
Lewistown (Fergus) 59457	Prin. Robert G. Raver	4	39	595	1950
Libby 59923	Prin. Stanley Evans	3	35	687	1925
Livingston (Park) 59047	Supt. Lewis Simpson	3	36	708	1932
Manhattan 59741	Supt. Donald Kieckbusch	4	12	153	1934
Medicine Lake 59247	Supt. Karl Fiske	4	8	90	1932
Miles City					
(Custer Co. District) 59301	Prin. Don MacLennan	4	46	767	1921
*Sacred Heart 59301	Supt. G. Michael Reynolds	4	12	136	1978
Missoula					
Hellgate 59801	Prin. Richard Correll	4	101	1,794	1965
Sentinel 59801	Prin. Don Harbaugh	4	131	2,015	1946
*Loyola-Sacred Heart 59801	Prin. Orlando Barone	4	22	287	1978
Moore 59464	Supt. Richard Hughes	4	9	63	1935
Nashua 59248	Supt. Don Gilbertson	4	12	119	1937
*Noxon 59853	Supt. Duane Scott	4	9	114	1976
Opheim 59250	Supt. Harold Tokerud	4	6	77	1952
Philipsburg (Granite) 59858	Supt. Carl McCallum	4	11	114	1935
Plains 59859	Supt. E. J. Foster	4	12	202	1934
Plentywood 59254	Supt. Eugene Lagerquist	4	17	249	1932
Polson 59860	Supt. Lee Christensen	4	25	461	1933
Poplar 59255	Supt. Jack Kober	4	23	222	1927
Red Lodge 59068	Supt. Lloyd Rase	4	14	179	1972
Richey 59259	Supt. James Stanton	4	11	66	1934
Ronan 59864	Supt. K. William Harvey	4	29	401	1943
Roundup 59072	Supt. Robert D. Krogh	4	22	243	1927
Ryegate 59074	Supt. Robert S. Bitney	6	7	55	1939
St. Ignatius 59865	Supt. John Lee	4	12	186	1941
St. Regis 59866	Supt. Roger A. Bak	4	6	79	1973
Scobey 59263	Supt. Fred Thompson	4	14	132	1933
Seeley Lake (Seeley Swan) 59868	Supt. George Zellick	4	12	141	1974
Shelby 59474	Prin. Harvey Hawbaker	4	22	297	1934
Sidney 59270	Supt. Donald Kingery	3	23	406	1920
Stanford 59479	Supt. Larry C. Biere	4	5	85	1940
Stevensville 59870	Supt. Fred Rooley	4	24	405	1930
Superior 59872	Supt. James L. Koke	4	14	176	1953
Terry 59349	Supt. Raymond H. Frank	4	10	118	1941
Thompson Falls 59873	Supt. Gene Ostwald	4	13	197	1976
Three Forks 59752	Supt. Charles Ansley	4	11	148	1931
Townsend (Broadwater Co.) 59644	Prin. John J. Ryan	4	16	240	1932
Troy 59935	Supt. C. Wayne Fletcher	4	14	209	1946
Victor 59875	Supt. Max Blodgett	4	8	100	1961
West Yellowstone 59758	Supt. Teresa O'Fallon	4	8	68	1973
Whitefish 59937	Supt. R. D. Giesy	3	27	446	1924
Whitehall 59759	Supt. Gene Dillman	4	16	271	1926
White Sulphur Springs 59645	Supt. Eugene Mack	4	14	148	1932
Wibaux 59353	Supt. James Kimmet	4	10	128	1968
Wilsall 59086	Supt. Robert Otheim	4	6	55	1961
Wolf Point 59201	Supt. Rodney Svee	4	22	370	1940

SPECIAL PURPOSE SCHOOLS

Anaconda					
Job Corps CCC 59711	Adm. Don Temple	4	7	229	1973

*Provisional Membership

Name and Location	*Administrator*	*Grades*	*Staff*	*Enrollment*	*Date of First Accreditation*
Box Elder					
*Rocky Boy	Supt. Bert Corcoran	4	6	50	1979
Tribal Alternative 59521					
Darby					
Trapper Creek CCC 59829	Dir. Joseph Quinn	4	9	238	1972

JUNIOR HIGH/MIDDLE SCHOOLS

*Bozeman Junior High 59715	Prin. Francis Olson	3	59	985	1978
Conrad Middle 59425	Prin. Hilton Utterback	3	12	228	1975
Fort Benton Middle 59442	Prin. David K. Meissner	2	8	93	1974
Glendive (Washington School) 59330	Prin. H. M. Darling	2	18	302	1974
Libby Junior High 59923	Prin. Chandler Newhall	3	36	711	1976
Miles City					
(Washington Middle) 59301	Prin. Norman Anderson	3	25	388	1974
Shelby Middle 59474	Prin. Charles Topley	3	11	170	1976

NEVADA

HIGH SCHOOLS

Alamo (Pahranagat Valley) 89001	Prin. Gerald H. Wilson	6	10	136	1970
Austin (Lander Co.) 89310	Prin. H. B. Sayler	6	5	39	1974
Battle Mountain 89820	Prin. James Huckaby	4	13	216	1969
Beatty 89003	Prin. Ronald Raiche	6	11	132	1975
Boulder City 89005	Prin. Ward H. Gubler	4	37	696	1941
Carlin 89822	Prin. Charles E. Borden	6	9	152	1939
Carson City 89701	Prin. Morse R. Burley	4	97	2,078	1933
Elko 89801	Prin. Royal Orser	6	62	1,174	1941
Ely (White Pine Co.) 89301	Prin. Florindo Mariani	4	31	552	1932
Eureka 89316	Prin. Grant Crutchley	6	10	99	1974
Fallon (Churchill Co.) 89406	Prin. Donald R. Travis	3	37	719	1953
Fernley 89408	Prin. Robert L. Shipley	4	21	355	1972
Gabbs 89409	Prin. Robert Ragar	6	9	91	1976
*Gerlach 89412	Prin. David R. Green	4	4	37	1978
Hawthorne (Mineral Co.) 89415	Prin. Delbert Cornella	4	20	403	1939
Henderson (Basic) 89015	Prin. Lanny Lund	4	81	1,969	1945
Incline Village (Incline) 89450	Prin. Carl M. Robinson	6	32	594	1969
Indian Springs 89018	Prin. Victor Gennari	6	14	174	1970
Las Vegas					
Bonanza 89102	Prin. Scott Chalfant	4	104	2,599	1976
Chaparral 89121	Prin. Larry G. Olsen	4	121	2,874	1973
Edward W. Clark 89101	Prin. Carroll M. Johnston	3	95	2,328	1966
Eldorado 89110	Prin. Nils G. Bayles	4	91	2,085	1973
Las Vegas 89101	Prin. Mike Edwards	3	59	1,293	1928
Rancho 89101	Prin. Mario C. Monaco	4	111	2,478	1955
Vo-Tech. Nevada 89121	Prin. Frank Brusa	3	70	1,345	1973
Sunset 89101	Prin. Phyllis K. Carl	4	25	636	1971
Valley 89105	Prin. Richard E. Brown	3	95	2,403	1966
Western 89107	Prin. Brian Cram	3	95	2,345	1962
Las Vegas (Others)					
Bishop Gorman 89101	Prin. Rev. George Harris	4	37	784	1955
*N. Las Vegas Christian 89030	Prin. Rev. Mike Friedman	6	5	42	1977

*Provisional Membership

Name and Location	Administrator	Grades	Staff	Enrollment	Date of First Accreditation
Lovelock (Pershing Co.) 89419	Prin. Richard C. Frazier	6	20	323	1939
*Lund 89317	Prin. Carl Stanek	6	5	56	1978
McDermitt 89421	Prin. Jerry Rockstad	4	9	73	1970
Mesquite (Virgin Valley) 89024	Prin. George A. Jeffs	6	17	182	1939
Minden (Douglas Co.) 89423	Prin. Chris A. Nenzel	4	41	937	1941
*Overton (Moapa Valley) 89040	Prin. Gary Cameron	6	28	479	1939
Owyhee 89832	Prin. Don L. Collins	6	16	175	1970
Pahrump (Pahrump Valley) 89041	Prin. Don A. Worden	4	12	243	1974
Panaca (Lincoln Co.) 89042	Prin. Elmer Y. Tibbitts	4	11	173	1939
Reno					
Procter R. Hug 89502	Prin. Maurice Petre	4	84	1,845	1969
Reno 89502	Prin. William J. Howton	4	98	2,017	1953
Earl Wooster 89502	Prin. Robert W. Foard	4	88	1,970	1963
Reno (Other)					
Bishop Manogue 89501	Prin. Rev. Ralph Drendel	4	20	525	1966
Smith (Smith Valley) 89430	Prin. Wayne L. Montgomery	4	3	70	1977
Sparks					
Edward C. Reed 89431	Prin. Kenneth C. Williams	4	89	1,958	1974
Sparks 89431	Prin. Michael G. Horan	4	60	1,618	1948
Stewart (Stewart Indian) 89437	Prin. Mahlon I. Marshall	4	39	442	1974
Tonopah 89049	Prin. Donald Logan	4	12	195	1939
* Virginia City (Storey Co.) 89440	Prin. Dennis Conly	4	6	67	1978
Wells 89835	Prin. James Jund	6	16	222	1957
Winnemucca (Albert M. Lowry) 89445	Prin. Joe De. Arrieta	4	27	469	1939
Yerington 89447	Prin. John Prida	4	21	332	1940
*Zephyr Cove (George Whittell) 89448	Prin. Richard L. Brownfield	4	15	285	1964

SPECIAL PURPOSE SCHOOLS

Elko (Independence) 89801	Prin. Curtis B. Stewart	6	17	157	1975
Las Vegas (St. Yves) 89106	Prin. Sister Joseph Margaret	5	4	48	1977
Reno *(Washoe) 89509	Prin. John Genasci	5	58	1,795	1978

JUNIOR HIGH/MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Winnemucca Jr. High 89445	Prin. Kenneth H. Lords	3	20	362	1976

OREGON

HIGH SCHOOLS

Adrian 97901	Prin. Robert M. Hammann	4	10	111	1945
Albany					
South Albany 97321	Prin. Eldon K. Durham	3	52	878	1971
West Albany 97321	Prin. Tom Holman	3	57	1,026	1921
Amity 97101	Prin. George D. Lanning	4	16	179	1949
Ashland 97520	Prin. Gaylord W. Smith	3	46	725	1920
Astoria 97103	Prin. Daniel R. Clifford	4	43	721	1918
Knappa 97103	Prin. Earl J. Fisher	4	18	207	1973

*Provisional Membership

Name and Location	*Administrator*	*Grades*	*Staff*	*Enrollment*	*Date of First Accreditation*
Athena (Weston-McEwen) 97813	Prin. R. Terry Gail	3	12	151	1951
Aurora (North Marion) 97002	Prin. Carl Lino	6	41	662	1951
Baker 97814	Prin. Lee H. Anderson	4	46	793	1918
Bandon 97411	Prin. W. M. Christensen	4	20	346	1928
Banks 97106	Prin. Robert Schmor	4	22	399	1952
Beaverton					
Aloha 97005	Prin. Dell Squire	3	79	1,644	1969
Beaverton 97005	Prin. Robert Kremer	3	81	1,816	1929
St. Mary of the Valley 97005	Prin. Sr. Marcella Parrish	4	27	375	1965
Sunset 97005	Prin. James Carlile	3	80	1,647	1960
Bend 97701	Prin. Lowell Pearce	4	60	1,126	1919
*Mountain View 97701	Prin. Jack Harris	4	50	1,076	1978
Boardman (Riverside) 97818	Prin. Dan Daltoso	4	18	287	1936
Brookings					
(Brookings-Harbor) 97415	Prin. Ralph Dyson	4	26	505	1961
Burns 97720	Prin. Charles Vawter	4	37	488	1936
Canby 97013	Prin. Robert L. Christiansen	4	70	1,231	1936
Cave Junction (Illinois					
Valley) 97523	Prin. Roy W. Robertson	4	27	472	1951
Central Point (Crater) 97502	Prin. James Backen	3	54	1,045	1959
Clatskanie 97016	Prin. Don Lowrance	4	23	399	1929
Cloverdale (Nestucca) 97112	Prin. James V. Brown	4	17	233	1939
Colton 97017	Prin. W. Fred Proett	6	29	434	1952
Condon 97823	Prin. Michael Keown	4	10	88	1939
Coos Bay (Marshfield) 97420	Prin. George J. Tait	4	87	1,661	1919
Coquille 97423	Prin. Karl D. Schmidt	4	30	511	1926
Corbett 97019	Prin. David A. Thompson	4	20	244	1942
Corvallis 97330	Prin. Donald Carter	4	74	1,216	1919
Crescent Valley 97330	Prin. Robert R. Payne	4	71	1,134	1971
Cottage Grove 97424	Prin. Tom Turnbull	3	38	780	1930
Creswell 97426	Prin. Bob Kane	4	22	330	1952
Culver 97734	Prin. Robert McNeel	6	14	162	1953
Dallas 97338	Prin. Kenneth C. Johnson	3	40	616	1943
Days Creek (Milo Academy) 97429	Prin. G. Charles Dart	4	16	281	1964
Dayton 97114	Prin. Frank Ellis	6	26	384	1945
Drain (North Douglas) 97435	Prin. Joe Canon	4	18	211	1934
Eagle Point 97524	Prin. Hazen Barnard	4	53	970	1974
*Eddyville 97343	Prin. Verna Buel	6	8	109	1974
Elgin 97827	Prin. Pat Cowan	4	16	203	1954
Estacada 97023	Prin. Peter Burchell	4	47	802	1934
Eugene					
North Eugene 97402	Prin. Don M. Essig	3	60	1,071	1960
Sheldon 97401	Prin. Chuck Zollinger	3	52	957	1963
South Eugene 97401	Prin. Donald M. Jackson	3	62	1,231	1918
Winston Churchill 97405	Prin. Susan Leabo	3	60	1,168	1966
Eugene (Others)					
Crow 97402	Prin. Edwin C. Davidson	4	14	162	1965
Marist 97401	Prin. Bro. Patrick Magee	4	29	557	1960
Willamette 97402	Prin. James R. Fisher	4	61	1,106	1949
Finn Rock (McKenzie) 97401	Prin. Kathleen Shelley	6	18	207	1942
Forest Grove 97116	Prin. LeRoy T. Gamble	3	54	876	1935
Fossil (Wheeler) 97830	Prin. Gene Pinsky	4	5	52	1950
Gaston 97119	Prin. Erwin G. Ellis	4	12	131	1944
Laurelwood Academy 97119	Prin. Charles Hanson	4	15	365	1958
Gervais 97026	Prin. Earl B. Ingle	4	19	316	1952
Gladstone 97027	Prin. Francis P. O'Brien	4	40	633	1968
Glendale 97442	Prin. Gerald Stinnett	6	22	297	1961
Glide 97443	Prin. Arnin V. Freeman	4	25	413	1963

*Provisional Membership

Name and Location	Administrator	Grades	Staff	Enrollment	Date of First Accreditation
Gold Beach 97444	Prin. Vern Steward	4	21	352	1941
Grants Pass 97526	Prin. Richard H. Newman	4	73	1,386	1920
*Hidden Valley 97526	Prin. Ron E. Brown	4	57	964	1977
*North Valley 97526	Prin. Grant J. Budge	4	43	834	1977
Gresham					
Centennial 97030	Prin. S. Minnie Richards	4	95	1,654	1960
Gresham 97030	Prin. Bob Parnell	4	74	1,414	1926
Sam Barlow 97030	Prin. Robert E. Taylor	4	72	1,534	1969
Halfway (Pine Eagle) 97834	Prin. Robert I. Bates	4	14	188	1936
Halsey (Central Linn) 97348	Prin. Gene Heinle	4	23	316	1970
Harrisburg 97446	Prin. Tim Adsit	4	14	224	1947
Heppner 97836	Prin. Jim A. Bier	4	18	216	1924
Hermiston 97838	Prin. Randy McMichael	4	48	943	1937
Hillsboro 97123	Prin. Charles Campbell	4	122	2,349	1939
Hood River					
(Hood River Valley) 97031	Prin. Charles S. Bowe	3	41	700	1923
*Imbler 97841	Prin. Ronald D. Brown	6	12	173	1976
Jefferson 97352	Prin. Larry Martin	6	36	510	1948
John Day (Grant Union) 97845	Prin. Gene Mills	4	18	302	1938
Junction City 97448	Prin. David Cellers	4	41	588	1938
Klamath Falls					
Klamath Union 97601	Prin. Al Davidian	4	51	1,185	1921
*Mazama 97601	Prin. James S. Jones	4	50	1,076	1979
Sacred Heart Academy 97601	Prin. Sr. Lois Weber	4	11	92	1959
La Grande 97850	Prin. Dale Wyatt	4	42	859	1918
Lake Oswego 97034	Prin. Thomas Lindersmith	4	58	1,092	1951
Lakeridge 97034	Prin. James H. Schell	4	60	1,144	1971
Lakeview 97630	Prin. Lyle E. Rilling	4	29	407	1929
Lebanon 97355	Prin. Lawrence F. Page	4	90	1,538	1926
Lincoln City (Taft) 97367	Prin. E. F. Voris	4	28	432	1939
Lowell 97452	Prin. Kenneth R. King	4	12	144	1934
Madras 97741	Prin. Stan Dmytryk	4	46	724	1935
Mapleton 97453	Prin. Norman Welch	6	14	170	1970
Maupin (Wasco Co.) 97037	Prin. Phil Willard	4	13	162	1955
McMinnville 97128	Prin. Tom C. Chapman	3	52	855	1920
Medford 97501	Prin. Robert H. Williams	2	76	1,543	1920
St. Mary's 97501	Prin. Larry Walker	4	11	197	1958
Mill City (Santiam) 97360	Prin. O. G. Sanders	4	17	191	1933
Milton-Freewater					
(McLoughlin) 97862	Prin. James R. Hitter	4	33	502	1924
Milwaukie 97222	Prin. Eugene O. Owens	4	60	1,270	1929
Clackamas 97222	Prin. Henry J. Kilmer	4	61	1,391	1957
LaSalle 97222	Prin. Br. Michael Saggau	4	39	624	1979
Rex Putnam 97222	Prin. Galen O. Spillum	4	66	1,436	1965
Molalla 97038	Prin. Richard E. Blake	4	61	1,055	1939
Monroe 97456	Prin. Carl Elliott	4	11	164	1933
Moro (Sherman) 97039	Prin. James Nerdin	4	17	150	1960
Mt. Angel (John F.					
Kennedy) 97362	Prin. A. J. Gregory	4	16	242	1971
Myrtle Creek					
(South Umpqua) 97457	Prin. Robert Strickland	4	39	734	1937
Myrtle Point 97458	Prin. Tom Roe	4	30	420	1946
Newberg 97132	Prin. Ray E. Simonsen	4	56	1,034	1927
Newport 97365	Prin. Harry D. McAdams	3	25	353	1939
North Bend 97459	Prin. Ken Stobie	4	56	1,073	1926
Nyssa 97913	Prin. Gene L. Chester	4	27	386	1942
Oakland 97462	Prin. Patrick M. Burke	4	16	222	1956
Oakridge 97463	Prin. William C. Tipton	5	27	377	1953

*Provisional Membership

Name and Location	*Administrator*	*Grades*	*Staff*	*Enrollment*	*Date of First Accreditation*
Ontario 97914	Prin. Earl Torris	3	36	592	1927
Oregon City 97045	Prin. Don Tank	3	78	1,429	1921
Pendleton 97801	Prin. Don R. Peterson	3	44	818	1921
Philomath 97370	Prin. Clement Y. Arnold	4	27	383	1934
Phoenix 97535	Prin. John W. Campbell	4	40	710	1950
Pilot Rock 97868	Prin. Lawrence J. Wolfgram	6	19	243	1938
Pleasant Hill 97401	Prin. Marvin Brenneman	4	29	473	1950
Portland					
John Adams 97211	Prin. Colin Morse	4	43	746	1969
Benson Polytechnic 97232	Prin. David Wienecke	4	85	1,597	1948
Cleveland 97202	Prin. Paul H. Benninghoff	4	71	1,268	1948
Franklin 97206	Prin. Arthur L. Westcott	4	75	1,544	1920
Grant 97212	Prin. Stan D. Blair	4	75	1,544	1926
Andrew Jackson 97219	Prin. Gust Kanas	4	40	812	1969
Jefferson 97217	Prin. Lawrence W. Ayers	4	62	1,058	1920
Lincoln 97205	Prin. Mike K. J. Rumpakis	4	47	1,046	1920
Madison 97220	Prin. Harold H. Andersen	4	80	1,572	1957
John Marshall 97266	Prin. Nathan L. Jones	4	64	1,258	1961
Roosevelt 97203	Prin. William R. Gray	4	54	1,156	1939
Washington & Monroe 97214	Prin. Eugene J. Douthit	4	60	1,017	1920
Woodrow Wilson 97219	Prin. Roy O. Malo	4	72	1,578	1957
Portland (Others)					
Catlin-Gabel 97225	Prin. Clinton B. Darling	4	26	215	1974
Central Catholic 97214	Prin. Rev. Arthur Dernbach	4	29	447	1948
David Douglas 97233	Prin. F. Raymond Utz	4	110	2,167	1955
Jesuit 97225	Prin. John R. Deutch	4	34	524	1961
Lutheran 97236	Prin. Donald Lorenz	4	11	187	1948
Oregon Episcopal School 97223	Prin. James T. Dowell	6	18	205	1936
Parkrose 97220	Prin. Edward A. West	3	66	1,129	1930
Portland Adventist Acad. 97216	Prin. James Blackwood	4	14	282	1966
St. Mary's Academy 97201	Prin. Sr. Joan Hanson	4	37	657	1955
Port Orford (Pacific) 97465	Prin. John Wahl	4	14	194	1948
Prineville (Crook Co.) 97754	Prin. David F. Doty	4	43	815	1929
Prospect 97536	Prin. Doug Reinhart	4	9	77	1950
Rainier 97048	Prin. Stanley W. Peerboom	4	31	539	1925
Redmond 97756	Prin. Allan Bacheller	4	59	1,428	1939
Reedsport 97467	Prin. William J. Gieber	4	34	471	1936
Riddle 97469	Prin. John Meeks	6	19	273	1971
Rockaway (Neah-Kah-Nie) 97136	Prin. Jess Kennison	4	23	320	1956
Rogue River 97537	Prin. Chuck Moore	4	26	463	1955
Roseburg 97470	Prin. Stuart Kammerman	3	86	1,569	1918
St. Helens 97051	Prin. Zan Freeburn	3	34	543	1930
St. Paul 97137	Prin. Don Currey	4	12	101	1952
Salem					
*McKay 97303	Prin. Marvin Heater	4	64	1,466	1979
McNary 97303	Prin. Bruce A. Barker	4	70	1,424	1965
North Salem 97301	Prin. Tom Pickens	4	61	1,142	1921
South Salem 97302	Prin. Wes A. Ediger	4	92	1,790	1955
Sprague 97302	Prin. George C. Hanauska	4	70	1,550	1972
Salem (Others)					
Sacred Heart Academy 97303	Prin. Sr. Mary Burke	4	13	211	1966
Salem Academy 97304	Prin. Neil Sostrom	6	27	541	1959
Western Mennonite 97304	Prin. Carl J. Swartz	4	12	104	1975
Sandy 97055	Prin. Dennis W. Crow	4	77	1,440	1930
Scappoose 97056	Prin. George L. Lockhoven	4	35	595	1933
Scio 97374	Prin. Margaret Trachsel	4	18	248	1955
Seaside 97138	Prin. Harold Riggan	4	30	513	1929
Sheridan 97378	Prin. Larry Parsons	4	16	234	1954

*Provisional Membership

Name and Location	*Administrator*	*Grades*	*Staff*	*Enrollment*	*Date of First Accreditation*
Sherwood 97140	Prin. William Willey	4	30	503	1937
Siletz 97380	Prin. Ron Williams	6	18	206	1969
Silverton 97381	Prin. Allen L. Ricketts	4	48	903	1926
Springfield 97477	Prin. Bill O'Neal	4	88	1,597	1934
Thurston 97477	Prin. Herbert DeVos	4	73	1,490	1960
Stanfield 97875	Prin. Richard B. Hoffman	4	12	147	1955
Stayton 97383	Prin. Dale Evans	4	38	606	1953
Regis 97383	Prin. Fr. Louis Urbanski	4	13	211	1966
Sutherlin 97479	Prin. Gary E. King	4	31	461	1962
Sweet Home 97386	Prin. Richard A. Price	4	51	833	1937
The Dalles 97058	Prin. Rich L. Correa	3	42	664	1918
Wahtonka 97058	Prin. David Jones	4	21	276	1967
Tigard 97223	Prin. Bob Harland	3	69	1,310	1954
Tillamook 97141	Prin. John W. Blaser	4	48	699	1926
Toledo 97391	Prin. Richard L. Laughlin	4	22	301	1939
Troutdale					
*Columbia 97060	Prin. Cyril Butterfield	443	815		1979
Reynolds 97060	Prin. Len L. Carpenter	4	58	1,101	1958
Turner (Cascade) 97392	Prin. Nick Mausen	3	38	540	1952
Union 97883	Prin. Jim Reynolds	6	16	261	1935
Vale 97918	Prin. Gerald Cammann	4	25	365	1933
Vernonia 97064	Prin. Arthur M. Parrow	4	17	250	1933
Waldport 97394	Prin. Will Duke	4	15	281	1939
Wallowa 97885	Prin. Randall Sanders	6	18	208	1941
Warrenton 97146	Prin. John R. Johnson	4	16	240	1955
West Linn 97068	Prin. Larry G. Hibbard	4	61	1,169	1926
Willamina 97396	Prin. Gene Metzger	4	20	286	1943
Woodburn 97071	Prin. Peter J. McCallum	4	36	638	1929
Yamhill					
(Yamhill-Carlton) 97148	Prin. Gene Carlson	4	27	414	1952

SPECIAL PURPOSE SCHOOLS

Astoria					
(Tongue Point Job Corps Center) 97103	Prin. Helen Humphreys	Ung.	32	480	1972
Estacada					
(Timber Lake CCC) 97023	Prin. Charles F. Wilcox	Ung.	25	230	1971
Glide					
(Wolf Creek CCC) 97443	Prin. John C. Voltz	Ung.	25	248	1971
Grants Pass					
*(Josephine County Alternative Center) 97526	Prin. Randy Hill	Ung.	2	28	1977
Portland					
*(Open Meadow Learning Center) 97217	Prin. Tommie Miller	Ung.	3	20	1976
Salem					
(Chemawa Indian School) 97303	Prin. Ed Bartlett	4	18	228	1971
Yachats					
(Angell CCC) 97498	Prin. Earl Brandon	Ung.	20	210	1971

*Provisional Membership

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JUNIOR HIGH/MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Name and Location	Administrator	Grades	Staff	Enrollment	Date of First Accreditation
Central Point					
*(Scenic Jr. High) 97502	Prin. Harvey Tona	2	44	833	1979
Creswell Middle 97426	Prin. Pierre Roberts	3	17	269	1975
Gold Hill					
*(Hanby Jr. High) 97525	Prin. Harvey Boyle	2	12	200	1979
Halsey					
*(Central Linn Middle) 97348	Prin. Charles Vaughn	4	20	310	1977
Junction City					
*(Oaklea Middle) 97448	Prin. Ted R. Hayes	4	35	607	1979
Lebanon Middle 97355	Prin. Tommy Leonard	3	29	516	1974
Philomath Middle 97370	Prin. Ronald C. Ball	4	24	397	1974
Portland					
Fremont Jr. High 97220	Prin. John W. Anderson	3	35	536	1974
Parkrose Heights Jr. High 97230	Prin. Robert L. Frantz	3	35	437	1974
*Portsmouth Middle 97203	Prin. Kenneth Wait	4	35	419	1976
*Whitaker/Columbia Middle 97218	Prin. William Warner	3	47	795	1974
*Scappoose Middle 97056	Prin. James R. O'Connor	3	21	325	1974
Tigard					
(Twality Jr. High) 97223	Prin. Arthur A. Biederman	3	46	809	1976

UTAH

HIGH SCHOOLS

Altamont 84001	Prin. Kenneth Meacham	6	14	243	1955
American Fork 84003	Prin. Arlo F. Shelley	3	48	1,109	1940
Beaver 84713	Prin. Alfred Marshall	6	16	268	1941
Bicknell (Wayne) 84715	Prin. Sammy N. Newton	4	11	138	1958
Bingham 84065	Prin. James Shurtleff	4	115	2,603	1946
Blanding (San Juan) 84511	Prin. Tony R. Turk	6	37	639	1939
Bountiful 84010	Prin. Don H. Perkins	3	60	1,289	1958
Viewmont 84010	Prin. Almon J. Flake	3	62	1,334	1965
Brigham City (Box Elder) 84302	Prin. Carroll C. Nichols	4	72	1,683	1934
Intermountain Intertribal 84302	Prin. Charles Geboe	4	73	708	1962
Castle Dale (Emery Co.) 84513	Prin. Robert Swinburne	3	23	475	1962
Cedar City 84720	Prin. Vernile Matheson	3	34	692	1941
Clearfield 84015	Prin. David L. Cook	3	74	1,513	1964
Coalville (North Summit) 84107	Prin. Sheldon Richins	4	14	215	1928
Delta 84624	Prin. Lynn McArthur	5	23	495	1946
Duchesne 84021	Prin. Sheldon Horrocks	6	18	317	1965
Dugway 84022	Prin. Walden O. Gurney	6	17	218	1954
Enterprise 84725	Prin. Roddy L. Roper	6	10	162	1974
Escalante 84726	Prin. Robert Goulding	6	7	85	1977
Eureka (Tintic) 84628	Prin. Ortho Christensen	6	10	122	1941
Fillmore (Millard) 84631	Prin. Jay T. Richman	6	22	438	1946
Granger 84119	Prin. E. Glen Smith	3	82	2,006	1958
Grantsville 84029	Prin. Don Ed Sandberg	6	30	537	1938
Green River 84525	Prin. Thomas Burr	6	10	146	1955
Gunnison 84634	Prin. Peter K. Titze	6	18	280	1944
Heber (Wasatch) 84032	Prin. Boyd K. Luke	4	26	571	1941
Hurricane 84737	Prin. J. Wayne Edwards	4	18	358	1957
Junction (Piute) 84740	Prin. Quin Newby	6	15	214	1962

*Provisional Membership

Name and Location	Administrator	Grades	Staff	Enrollment	Date of First Accreditation
Kamas (South Summit) 84036	Prin. Mark Littleford	6	20	350	1941
Kanab 84741	Prin. S. Thomas Lawson	6	20	313	1964
Kaysville (Davis) 84037	Prin. Richard Stevenson	4	71	1,600	1941
Kearns 84118	Prin. William Christopulos	3	86	2,040	1968
Layton 84041	Prin. Paul Smith	3	76	1,617	1969
Lehi 84043	Prin. Neil C. Christensen	4	36	676	1941
Logan 84321	Prin. Rulon C. Olsen	3	36	801	1934
Magna (Cyprus) 84044	Prin. Keith J. Hess	3	57	1,233	1938
Manila 84046	Prin. Fred Weeks	6	10	99	1959
Manti 84642	Prin. Ivan D. Rowley	4	21	334	1941
Midvale (Hillcrest) 84047	Prin. DelMar F. Schick	4	105	2,328	1963
Milford 84751	Prin. Lee R. Pettey	6	10	144	1946
Moab (Grand) 84532	Prin. Theron E. Johnson	4	28	506	1939
Monroe (South Sevier) 84754	Prin. H. Nyle McFarlane	6	23	495	1941
*Montezuma Creek (Whitehorse) 84534	Prin. Mitchell Kalauli	6	25	367	1978
Monticello 84535	Prin. Dale B. Maughan	6	19	343	1954
Morgan 84050	Prin. Glen Olson	4	24	432	1934
Mt. Pleasant (North Sanpete) 84647	Prin. James C. Thornton	3	17	307	1935
Wasatch Academy	Prin. Don Chin	4	15	141	1939
Murray 84107	Prin. Ray Oliverson	3	48	1,161	1939
Nephi (Juab) 84648	Prin. Kirk Wright	4	15	268	1941
Ogden					
Ben Lomond 84404	Prin. Allan J. Kap	3	54	1,151	1953
Bonneville 84403	Prin. Carl C. DeYoung	3	64	1,403	1963
Ogden 84403	Prin. Claire J. Fisher	3	56	1,245	1940
St. Joseph 84401	Prin. Paul Willard	4	10	149	1955
Weber 84404	Prin. Ted Campbell	3	67	1,645	1931
Orderville (Valley) 84758	Prin. Ferrill Heaton	6	10	130	1964
Orem 84057	Prin. Berdean Jarman	3	107	2,256	1940
Panguitch 84759	Prin. LeRoy Burger	7	14	205	1952
Park City 84060	Prin. Jack Dozier	4	15	247	1927
Parowan 84761	Prin. Quenton Bowler	6	17	245	1941
Payson 84651	Prin. Vernon J. Finch	3	36	735	1940
Pleasant Grove 84062	Prin. John P. Gourley	3	40	751	1939
Price (Carbon) 84501	Prin. Eugene Crocco	3	36	815	1959
Provo 84601	Prin. Ronald W. Last	4	58	1,377	1934
*Timp View 84601	Prin. Dolan Condie	4	57	1,381	1977
Richfield 84701	Prin. Douglas W. Loosle	3	22	475	1941
Roosevelt (Union) 84066	Prin. David Steadman	3	34	612	1951
Roy 84067	Prin. Veloy Griffin	3	61	1,431	1967
St. George (Dixie) 84770	Prin. Floyd Braunberger	3	36	882	1966
Salina (North Sevier) 84654	Prin. J. Ross Marshall	6	18	339	1941
Salt Lake City					
Cottonwood 84121	Prin. Grant Rowley	3	104	2,462	1972
East 84102	Prin. Robert H. DeVries	4	84	1,860	1926
Granite 84106	Prin. Earl Catmull	3	66	1,462	1926
Highland 84106	Prin. David T. Handley	4	76	1,686	1958
Judge Memorial 84102	Prin. Rev. David Whalen	4	38	744	1940
Olympus 84117	Prin. Michael B. Cannon	3	75	1,781	1953
Rowland Hall-St. Mark's 84103	Prin. William M. Purdy	6	14	128	1963
Skyline 84109	Prin. Keith Bergstrom	3	73	1,792	1962
South 84115	Prin. LaVar Sorensen	4	68	1,419	1933
West 84103	Prin. Delbert H. Fowler	4	74	1,658	1926
Sandy					
*Alta 84070	Prin. Clemont Bishop	4	97	2,273	1978
Brighton 84070	Prin. Glen L. Beere	4	101	2,553	1969
Jordan 84070	Prin. Jerry McCleary	4	65	1,415	1946

*Provisional Membership

Name and Location	Administrator	Grades	Staff	Enrollment	Date of First Accreditation
Smithfield (Sky View) 84335	Prin. John A. Hansen	3	79	1,748	1964
Spanish Fork 84660	Prin. J. Rulon Nelson	3	42	908	1927
Springville 84663	Prin. George C. Puckett	3	40	848	1941
Sunnyside (East Carbon) 84539	Prin. Gregg P. Wakefield	6	15	205	1959
Tooele 84074	Prin. Paul L. Skyles	4	52	1,347	1926
Tremonton (Bear River) 84337	Prin. Darwin Woodbury	3	31	656	1938
Tropic (Bryce Valley) 84776	Prin. Howard Nielsen	6	9	225	1955
Vernal (Uintah) 84078	Prin. Bert Givideen	3	38	827	1927
*Woods Cross 84087	Prin. Pares L. Curtis	3	55	1,185	1978

SPECIAL PURPOSE SCHOOLS

Clearfield					
Clearfield Job Corps 84015	Dir. Gordon S. Osborne	3	10	76	1970
Ogden					
*Youth Development Center 84404	Prin. Kenneth G. Parsons	6	18	105	1976
Weber Basin Job Corps 84403	Prin. Vernal A. Brown	Spec.	27	250	1973
Provo					
Provo Canyon School 84601	Ed. Dir. Blaine Lee	6	16	90	1974
Richfield 84701					
Sevier Valley Technical School	Dir. Dewain C. Washburn	2	17	361	1976
Roosevelt 84066					
Uintah Basin Vocational Center	Ed. Admin. Keith Berquist	3	17	474	1977
*Sandy					
(Valley High School) 84047	Prin. W. Ivan Cendese	4	18	447	1977

JUNIOR HIGH/MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Salt Lake City 84102					
(Bryant Intermediate)	Prin. Harold Trussel	2	31	584	1979

WASHINGTON

HIGH SCHOOLS

Arlington 98223	Prin. John Coxon	4	36	838	1925
Auburn 98002	Prin. Archie McCallum	3	86	1,840	1944
Auburn Adventist Academy 98002	Prin. E. E. Wines	4	25	423	1965
Bainbridge Island					
(Bainbridge) 98110	Prin. George Bussell	4	42	857	1939
Battle Ground 98604	Prin. Bill Wiggins	4	61	1,304	1940
Columbia Adventist Academy 98604	Prin. Vernon Kaiser	4	12	168	1964
*Prairie 98606	Prin. Earl Glass	4	51	1,062	1979
Bellevue 98004	Prin. John Price	3	69	1,262	1943
Forest Ridge 98006	Prin. Sr. Claire Kondolf	6	28	272	1938
Interlake 98008	Prin. Robert Pickering	3	73	1,570	1970
Newport 98006	Prin. James Scott	3	67	1,421	1970
Sammamish 98005	Prin. Karin Cathey	3	85	1,718	1964
Bellingham 98225	Prin. Larry Stephan	4	57	1,257	1919
**Blaine 98230	Prin. William Murphy	4	19	364	1975
Bothell 98011	Prin. Larry Peterson	3	67	1,507	1940
Inglemoor 98011	Prin. David Rumpee	3	67	1,529	1967

**Provisional Maintaining
*Provisional Membership

Name and Location	Administrator	Grades	Staff	Enrollment	Date of First Accreditation
Buckley (White River) 98321	Prin. Lee Knight	4	29	566	1953
Burlington (Burlington Edison) 98233	Prin. Harry Warren	4	42	819	1929
Camas 98607	Prin. Clayton Anderson	4	36	718	1929
Cashmere 98815	Prin. Tom Pickett	4	19	339	1971
Castle Rock 98611	Prin. Thomas Quigley	4	34	531	1939
Cathlamet (Wahkiakum) 98612	Prin. John Thomas	4	12	196	1939
Centralia 98531	Prin. Bill Brumsickle	4	52	1,054	1929
Chehalis (W. F. West) 98532	Prin. George Murdock	4	33	769	1929
Chelan 98816	Prin. Gary Holmberg	6	16	390	1971
Cheney 99004	Prin. Robert Kuehl	3	41	773	1929
Chewelah (Jenkins) 99109	Prin. Fred Merrill	4	17	395	1933
College Place (Walla Walla Valley Academy) 99324	Prin. Loren Poole	4	14	268	1937
Colville 99114	Prin. James Monasmith	6	42	963	1935
Coulee Dam (Lake Roosevelt) 99116	Prin. Wallace Loe	3	17	345	1938
East Wenatchee (Eastmont) 98802	Prin. Bruce Randall	3	41	918	1957
Eatonville 98328	Prin. Peter G. Hegg	6	30	655	1923
Edmonds 98020	Prin. Kenneth Davis	3	39	957	1921
Woodway 98020	Prin. Heine Sorensen	3	39	896	1970
Ellensburg 98926	Prin. Alfred C. Moss	4	51	910	1925
Elma 98541	Prin. Don Taylor	6	47	948	1929
Ephrata 98823	Prin. Robert Mack	4	21	500	1939
Everett 98201	Prin. Richard Hanson	4	63	1,498	1918
Cascade 98203	Prin. John Sugars	4	85	1,923	1962
*Federal Way 98003	Prin. Jim Turner	3	63	1,394	1943
Decatur 98003	Prin. Ted Hagen	3	50	1,100	1972
Thomas Jefferson 98002	Prin. James Linker	3	50	1,117	1971
Ferndale 98248	Prin. Wesley Martinsen	4	49	1,094	1974
*Freeman 99015	Prin. Dan Jeremiah	4	16	213	1932
Garfield 99130	Prin. Lee Davis	6	8	85	1960
Gig Harbor (Peninsula) 98335	Prin. Dele Gunnerson	4	44	930	1935
Hoquiam 98550	Prin. Donald Spencer	4	38	888	1919
Issaquah 98027	Prin. Walberg Tonstad	3	59	1,194	1933
Kahlotus 99335	Prin. David Bays	6	9	56	1934
Kelso 98626	Prin. William Moulton	3	59	1,117	1923
Kennewick 99336	Prin. Fred Heinle	4	72	1,595	1921
Kamiakin 99336	Prin. G. E. Rice	4	74	1,550	1971
Kent (Kent-Meridian) 98031	Prin. William H. Stewart	3	84	1,692	1939
Kent (Other) Tahoma 98031	Prin. Jack Schuster	4	47	1,005	1966
Kirkland (Lake Washington) 98033	Prin. John E. Wood	2	62	1,416	1936
**Juanita 98033	Prin. Victor Ferguson	3	63	1,535	1972
Lacey (North Thurston) 98503	Prin. Mike Perry	4	62	1,304	1957
Leavenworth 98826	Prin. Ed McGuire	4	12	244	1929
Longview R. A. Long 98632	Prin. Max Murray	3	52	1,107	1926
Mark Morris 98632	Prin. Wayne Mann	3	59	1,224	1964
Lynden 98264	Prin. Vernon Vannice	4	23	457	1939
Lynnwood 98036	Prin. Jerome Karnofski	3	44	1,171	1972
Meadowdale 98036	Prin. Ronald Fraser	3	45	1,132	1965
Marysville (Marysville Pilchuck) 98270	Prin. John Garner	3	62	1,324	1929
Medical Lake 99022	Prin. Russell Brown	4	34	638	1962
Mercer Island 98040	Prin. Larry Smith	3	69	1,445	1957
Monroe 98272	Prin. R. G. Blomster	3	30	625	1925

**Provisional Maintaining

*Provisional Membership

Name and Location	Administrator	Grades	Staff	Enrollment	Date of First Accreditation
Montesano 98563	Prin. William Denholm	6	30	701	1923
Morton 98356	Prin. Gilbert Greiter	6	19	261	1939
Moses Lake 98837	Prin. Tom Oxwang	3	55	1,185	1947
Mountlake Terrace 98043	Prin. Fillmore Sankey	3	46	985	1962
Mount Vernon 98273	Prin. Harold Ellis	4	57	1,109	1921
Newport 99156	Prin. Lou Musso	4	20	405	1951
**Nooksack (Nooksack Valley) 98276	Prin. David Halstead	6	25	496	1978
Odessa 99159	Prin. Walter Thorp	4	10	102	1933
Olympia					
**Capital 98502	Prin. Larry Norwood	4	66	1,328	1976
St. Placid 98506	Prin. Sr. Marie McDonald	4	9	81	1966
Wm. Winlock Miller 98501	Prin. Leslie Metzger	4	63	1,281	1918
Omak 98841	Prin. Richard Niemeyer	6	43	804	1927
Pasco 99301	Prin. Glen Kranc	3	55	1,110	1919
*Pateros 98846	Prin. Phil Brownlee	4	9	85	1939
Port Angeles 98362	Prin. Don Lang	4	74	1,595	1945
Port Orchard (South Kitsap) 98366	Prin. Winslow Granlund	3	68	1,701	1943
Poulsbo (North Kitsap) 98370	Prin. George Pugh	4	55	1,210	1941
Prosser 99350	Prin. C. Thomas Morgan	4	30	653	1923
Pullman 99163	Prin. James Wagner	4	38	741	1920
Puyallup 98371	Prin. Dale Mitchell	3	70	1,534	1925
Gov. J. R. Rogers 98371	Prin. Stanley Cross	3	63	1,293	1970
Rainier 98576	Prin. G. Richard Snyder	6	15	248	1972
Randle (White Pass) 98377	Prin. Elmer Bailey	6	25	503	1939
**Reardan 99029	Prin. Roger Woehl	4	11	179	1978
Redmond 98052	Prin. Len Fellez	3	50	998	1971
Overlake 98052	Hdmstr. R. Dean Palmer	6	28	227	1975
Renton 98055	Prin. Carl Malnati	4	62	1,509	1933
Hazen 98055	Prin. Norman Hash	4	62	1,438	1971
Lindbergh 98055	Prin. Brian Barker	4	60	1,485	1974
Richland (Columbia) 98352	Prin. John Nash	3	69	1,564	1946
Ridgefield 98642	Prin. Wayne Ball	4	24	469	1933
Ritzville 99169	Prin. Lynn Lupfer	4	10	187	1929
Seattle (Other)					
Bush 98112	Hdmstr. Leslie Larsen	6	29	256	1941
Evergreen 98146	Prin. F. F. Fischer	3	47	1,068	1965
Foster 98168	Prin. Richard Fain	3	25	440	1941
Glacier 98168	Prin. Vernon Harkness	3	31	607	1964
Highline 98148	Prin. Kenneth Teller	3	47	1,067	1927
Lakeside 98125	Hdmstr. A. D. Ayrault	6	60	553	1938
Mt. Rainier 98188	Prin. Thurman Keller	3	51	1,104	1961
**Yeshivat or Hazafon 98112	Hdmstr. Rabbi Daniel Rosenthal	3	11	16	1976
Shorecrest 98155	Prin. George Soltman	4	67	1,496	1965
Shoreline 98155	Prin. Lynn Waller	4	57	1,259	1957
**Shorewood 98133	Prin. Gene Smith	4	56	1,344	1977
Tyee 98188	Prin. Leonard Zevenbergen	3	33	721	1971
University Preparatory Academy 98115	Prin. Roger Bass	6	16	107	1978
Sedro Woolley 98284	Prin. George Bricka	4	42	945	1925
Shelton 98584	Prin. Bernard Shaw	4	64	1,342	1935
Silverdale (Central Kitsap) 98383	Prin. Jack R. Jensen	3	47	1,068	1953
Snohomish 98290	Prin. Raymond G. Johnson	4	79	1,789	1933
Snoqualmie (Mount Si) 98065	Prin. Robert Davidson	4	46	894	1943
Spanaway (Bethel) 98387	Prin. David Rich	3	83	1,814	1954
Spangle (Upper Columbia Academy) 99031	Prin. Ted Winn	4	15	306	1962

**Provisional Maintaining

*Provisional Membership

Name and Location	Administrator	Grades	Staff	Enrollment	Date of First Accreditation
Spokane					
John R. Rogers 99207	Prin. Patricia McKierman	3	66	1,522	1927
Lewis & Clark 99204	Prin. Richard Pelkie	4	56	1,335	1918
North Central 99205	Prin. Donald Cobb	4	53	1,284	1920
Shadle Park 99205	Prin. Jackson Mathews	3	82	1,831	1960
Spokane (Other)					
East Valley 99216	Prin. George Latimer	3	34	663	1962
Mead 99208	Prin. C. A. Silvernail	3	69	1,623	1962
St. George's 99208	Hdmstr. Walter Hoesel	6	25	239	1966
University 99206	Prin. James Stickney	3	58	1,268	1964
West Valley 99206	Prin. R. E. Richeson	3	45	868	1927
Veradale (Central Valley) 99037	Prin. James Stewart	3	61	1,406	1929
Stevenson 98648	Prin. Ronald Daron	4	25	417	1939
Sumner 98390	Prin. William E. Heath	3	56	1,091	1929
Tacoma					
Henry Foss 98405	Prin. Oliver Magnuson	3	43	1,034	1973
Lincoln 98408	Prin. Robert Nichols	3	61	1,403	1918
Mt. Tahoma 98409	Prin. Carroll Kastelle	3	75	1,507	1962
Stadium 98403	Prin. John Buffaloe	3	53	1,196	1918
Woodrow Wilson 98406	Prin. John Beer	3	75	1,775	1959
Tacoma (Other)					
Annie Wright 98403	Hdmstr. Geraldine Cavanagh	4	22	76	1949
Bellarmine 98405	Admin. C. Richard Ellis	4	56	906	1932
Charles Wright Academy 98467	Hdmstr. Phillip Havens	6	28	311	1978
Clover Park 98499	Prin. James Ellingson	3	70	1,375	1942
Curtis 98466	Prin. Bill Parker	3	57	1,114	1961
Fife 98424	Prin. John Ratko	4	36	734	1972
Franklin Pierce 98445	Prin. Edward Brown	3	41	881	1954
Lakes 98498	Prin. Don Kremer	3	74	1,602	1964
Tenino 98589	Prin. Larry Maguire	4	26	420	1929
Toppenish 98948	Prin. Julian Torres	3	25	508	1929
Tumwater 98501	Prin. Gordon Prehm	4	61	1,271	1977
Vancouver					
Columbia River 98665	Prin. Jacqueline McDermott	3	64	1,593	1965
Ft. Vancouver 98661	Prin. Mike Bruener	3	47	1,134	1919
Hudson's Bay 98661	Prin. Earl Jackson	3	46	1,066	1955
Vancouver (Other)					
Evergreen 98664	Prin. Jerry Piland	3	91	2,082	1963
Walla Walla 99362	Prin. Richard Neher	3	68	1,455	1918
Washougal 98671	Prin. Bill Jurgens	4	24	525	1938
Waterville 98858	Prin. Richard Throgmorton	6	10	132	1923
Wenatchee 98801	Prin. Tom Byrne	3	56	1,204	1932
Wilbur 99185	Prin. George W. Olsen	4	10	154	1939
Winlock (Mt. St. Helens) 98596	Prin. William Zepp	6	19	388	1929
Woodland 98674	Prin. Lester Greear	4	24	455	1929
Yakima					
A. C. Davis 98902	Prin. Robert Alexander	3	61	1,264	1921
Eisenhower 98908	Prin. Owen Hurst	3	60	1,272	1957
Yakima (Other)					
**West Valley 98908	Prin. William Bennett	3	37	816	1977
Yelm 98597	Prin. Mike Taylor	4	37	691	1935

SPECIAL PURPOSE SCHOOLS

**Moses Lake 98837 (Columbia Basin CCC)	Prin. Sam Price	7-12	7	225	1973

**Provisional Maintaining

Name and Location	Administrator	Grades	Staff	Enrollment	Date of First Accreditation
**Vancouver 98663					
(State School for the Deaf)	Prin. Don Sheridan	6	25	123	1977
Wauconda 98859					
(Curlew Job Corps)	Prin. Richard Boxleitner	1-12	8	200	1973
**White Swan 98952					
(Fort Simcoe JCCCC)	Prin. John Hensley	1-12	4	223	1973

JUNIOR HIGH/MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Mercer Island					
(*South Mercer Jr. High) 98040	Prin. Robert Barton	3	27	557	1979
Port Orchard 98366					
(*Marcus Whitman Jr. High)	Prin. Helen McIntyre	3	34	953	1979
**Shelton 98584					
(Shelton Middle School)	Prin. Donald Anderson	2	27	586	1974
Spanaway 98387					
(Bethel Junior High)	Prin. Robert Moore	3	54	1,097	1977
*Tacoma 98445					
(Spanaway Junior High)	Prin. Will Damrau	3	49	901	1977

**Provisional Maintaining
*Provisional Membership

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SUMMARY OF ACCREDITED MEMBERS

1979-80

	Accredited	Approved	Advised	Warned	Dropped
Alaska	48	46	1	1	0
Idaho	131	90	38	3	2
Montana	117	86	27	4	4
Nevada	57	54	3	0	0
Oregon	214	205	9	0	2
Utah	99	93	6	0	0
Washington	171	151	19	1	8
Totals	837	725	103	9	16

NEW MEMBERS

Admitted by action of the Commission on Schools
and the Delegate Assembly
December 4, 1979

ALASKA:	Bethel High School	Bethel
	Centralized Correspondence Study	Juneau
	George Gilson Junior High School	Valdez
	Metlakatla Junior Senior High School	Metlakatla
	Thorne Bay High School	Thorne Bay
	Unalaska City School	Unalaska
	Wrangell Junior High School	Wrangell
IDAHO:	Burley Junior High School	Burley
	St. Maries Junior High School	St. Maries
MONTANA:	Arlee High School	Arlee
	Rocky Boy Alternative High School	Box Elder
OREGON:	Columbia High School	Troutdale
	Hanby Junior High School	Gold Hill
	La Salle High School	Milwaukie
	Mazama High School	Klamath Falls
	McKay High School	Salem
	Oaklea Middle School	Junction City
	Scenic Junior High School	Central Point
UTAH:	Bryant Intermediate School	Salt Lake City

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WASHINGTON:		
	Decatur High School	Federal Way
	Federal Way High School	Federal Way
	Thomas Jefferson High School	Federal Way
	Freeman High School	Freeman
	Marcus Whitman Junior High School	Port Orchard
	Pateros High School	Pateros
	Prairie High School	Battle Ground
	South Mercer Junior High School	Mercer Island

PROVISIONAL MEMBERSHIP SCHOOLS 1979-80

		Complete Self-Evaluation by:
ALASKA:	Bethel High School, Bethel	1981-82
	Centralized Correspondence Study, Juneau	1981-82
	George Gilson Junior High School, Valdez	1981-82
	McGrath High School, McGrath	1980-81
	Metlakatla Junior-Senior High School, Metlakatla	1981-82
	Thorne Bay High School, Thorne Bay	1981-82
	Unalaska City School, Unalaska	1981-82
	Wrangell Junior High School, Wrangell	1981-82
IDAHO:	St. Maries Junior High School, St. Maries	1981-82
MONTANA:	Arlee High School, Arlee	1981-82
	Bozeman Junior High School, Bozeman	1980-81
	Busby Tribal High School, Busby	1980-81
	Hays-Lodge Pole High School, Hays	1980-81
	Sacred Heart High School, Miles City	1980-81
	Loyola-Sacred Heart High School, Missoula	1980-81
	Noxon High School, Noxon	1979-80
	Rocky Boy Alternative High School, Box Elder	1981-82
NEVADA:	Gerlach High School, Gerlach	1980-81
	Lund High School, Lund	1980-81
	Moapa Valley High School, Overton	1981-82
	North Las Vegas Christian School, North Las Vegas	1980-81
	Storey County High School, Virginia City	1980-81
	Washoe High School, Reno	1980-81
	Geo. Whittell High School, Zephyr Cove	1981-82
OREGON:	Central Linn Middle School, Halsey	1979-80
	Columbia High School, Troutdale	1981-82

	Whitaker/Columbia Middle School, Portland	1979-80
	Eddyville High School, Eddyville	1979-80
	Hanby Junior High School, Gold Hill	1981-82
	Hidden Valley High School, Grants Pass	1979-80
	Imbler High School, Imbler	1979-80
	Josephine County Alternative Center, Grants Pass	1979-80
	Mazama High School, Klamath Falls	1981-82
	McKay High School, Salem	1981-82
	Mountain View High School, Bend	1980-81
	North Valley High School, Grants Pass	1979-80
	Oaklea Middle School, Junction City	1981-82
	Open Meadow Learning Center, Portland	1979-80
	Portsmouth Middle School, Portland	1979-80
	Scappoose Middle School, Scappoose	1979-80
UTAH:	Alta High School, Sandy	1980-81
	Timp View High School, Provo	1979-80
	Valley High School, Sandy	1979-80
	Whitehorse High School, Montezuma Creek	1980-81
	Woods Cross High School, Woods Cross	1980-81
	Youth Development Center, Ogden	1979-80
WASHINGTON:		
	Blaine High School, Blaine	1979-80
	Capital High School, Olympia	1979-80
	Columbia Basin CCC, Moses Lake	1979-80
	Federal Way High School, Federal Way	1981-82
	Fort Simcoe Job Corps, White Swan	1979-80
	Freeman High School, Freeman	1981-82
	Juanita High School, Kirkland	1979-80
	Marcus Whitman Junior High School, Port Orchard	1981-82
	Nooksack Valley High School, Nooksack	1980-81
	Pateros High School, Pateros	1981-82
	Prairie High School, Battle Ground	1981-82
	Reardon High School, Reardon	1980-81
	Shelton Middle School, Shelton	1979-80
	Shorewood High School, Seattle	1979-80
	South Mercer Junior High School, Mercer Island	1981-82
	State School for the Deaf, Vancouver	1979-80
	West Valley High School, Yakima	1979-80
	Yeshivat or Hazafon, Seattle	1979-80

SCHOOLS WITHDRAWN 1979-80

IDAHO:	Kendrick High School, Kendrick	Voluntary Drop
	Nez Perce High School, Nez Perce	Voluntary Drop
	(Both above actually withdrew 1978-79)	
MONTANA:	Labré Indian School, Ashland	Voluntary Drop
	Lodge Grass High School, Lodge Grass	Voluntary Drop
	Pikuni Community School, Browning	Voluntary Drop
	Saco High School, Saco	Voluntary Drop
OREGON:	Central High School, Independence	Dropped
	Mt. Angel Preparatory, St. Benedict	Closed
WASHINGTON:		
	Blaine Middle School, Blaine	Reorganized
	Highland High School, Cowiche	Voluntary Drop
	Enumclaw High School, Enumclaw	Voluntary Drop
	Goldendale High School, Goldendale	Voluntary Drop
	Kalama High School, Kalama	Voluntary Drop
	Kamiakin Junior High School, Kirkland	Voluntary Drop
	Marycliff High School, Spokane	Closed
	Purdy Treatment Center, Gig Harbor	Program moved to Community College

28770 Color Press, College Place, WA 99324 Litho U.S.A.

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